FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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MR. FILLMORE IN ALBANY.

The reception of the Hon. Millard Fillmore at Albany was enthusiastic in the extreme. After the cheers which succeeded the Mayor's address had somewhat subsided, Mr. Fillmore replied as follow:

Mr. Mayor, and Fellow Citizens: This overwhelming demonstration of congratulation and welcome almost deprives me of the power of speech. Here nearly thirty years ago I commenced my political career. In this building I first saw a Legislative body in session, (cheers) but at that time it never entered into the aspirations of my heart that I should ever receive such a welcome as this, in the capital of my native State. (Cheers.)

You have been pleased, sir, to allude to my former services and my probable course, if I should be again called to the position of Chief Magistrate of the nation. (Applause.) It is not pleasant to speak of one's self, yet I trust that the occasion will justify me in briefly alluding to one or two events connected with my last administration. (Cheers.) You all know that when I was called to the executive chair by a bereavement which overwhelmed the nation with grief, that the country was unfortunately agitated from one end to the other upon the all-exciting subject of Slavery. It was then, sir, that I felt it my duty to rise above every sectional prejudice and look to the welfare of the whole nation. (Applause.) I was compelled, to a certain extent, to overcome long cherished prejudices, and disregard party claims. (Great and prolonged applause.) But in doing this, sir, I did no more than was done by many abler and better men than myself. I was by no means the sole instrument, under Providence, in harmonizing those difficulties (Applause.) There were at that time noble, independent, high-souled men, in both Houses of Congress, belonging to both the great political parties of the country,—Whigs and Democrats,—who spurned the character of selfish party leaders (cheers,) and rallied around my administration, in support of the great measures which restored peace to an agitated and distracted country. (Cheers.) By the blessings of Divine Providence, our efforts were crowned with signal success, (cheers,) and when I left the Presidential chair, the whole nation was prosperous and contented, and our relations with all foreign nations were of the most amicable kind. (Cheers.) The cloud that hung upon the horizon was dissipated; but where are we now? Alas! Threatened at home with civil war, and from abroad with a rupture of our peaceful relations. I shall not seek to trace this change. These are the facts, and it is for you to ponder upon them. Of the present administration I have nothing to say, and can appreciate the difficulties of administering this government, and if the present executive and his supporters have with good intention and honest hearts, made a mistake, I hope God may forgive them as I do. (Loud and prolonged applause.) But if there be those who have brought these calamities upon the country, for selfish or ambitious objects, it is your duty, fellow-citizens, to hold them to a strict responsibility. (Cheers.)

The agitation which disturbed the peace of the country in 1850 was unavoidable. It was brought upon us by the acquisition of new territory, for the government of which it was necessary to provide territorial administration. But it is for you to say whether the present agitation, which distracts the country and threatens us with civil war, has not been recklessly and wantonly produced by the adoption of a measure to aid in personal advancement rather than in any public good. (Cheers.)

Sir you have been pleased to say that I have the union of these States at heart. This, sir, is most true, for if there be one object dearer to me than any other, it is the unity, prosperity, and glory of this great Republic; and I confess frankly, sir, that I fear it is in danger. I say nothing of any particular section, much less of the several candidates before the people. I presume they are all honorable men. But, sir, what do we see? An exasperated feeling between the North and the South, on the most exciting of all topics, resulting in bloodshed and organized military array.

But this is not all, sir. We see a political party presenting candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, selected for the first time from the free States alone, with the avowed purpose of electing these candidates by suffrages of one part of the Union only, to rule over the whole United States. Can it be possible that those who are engaged in such a measure can have seriously reflected upon the consequences which must inevitably follow, in case of success? (Cheers.) Can they have the madness, or the folly to believe that our Southern brethren would submit to be governed by such a Chief Magistrate? (Cheers.) Would he be required to follow the same rule prescribed by those who elected him, in making his appointments? If a man living South of Mason and Dixon's line be not worthy to be President or Vice President, would it be proper to select one from the same quarter, as one of his Cabinet Council, or to represent the nation in a foreign country? Or, indeed, to collect the revenue, or administer the laws of the United States? If not, what new rule is the President to adopt in selecting men for office, that the people themselves discard in selecting him?

These are serious, but practical questions, and in order to appreciate them fully, it is only necessary to turn the tables upon ourselves. Suppose that the South, having a majority of the Electoral votes, should declare that they would only have slaveholders for President and Vice-President; and should elect such by their exclusive suffrages to rule over us at the North. Do you think we would submit to it? No, not for a moment. (Applause.) And do you believe that your Southern brethern are less sensitive on this subject than you are, or less jealous of their rights? (Tremendous cheering.) If you do, let me tell you that you are mistaken. And, therefore, you see that if this sectional party succeeds, it leads inevitably to the destruction of this beautiful fabric reared by our forefathers, cemented by their blood, and bequeathed to us as a priceless inheritance.

I tell you, my friends, that I speak warmly on this subject, for I feel that we are in danger. I am determined to make a clean breast of it. I will wash my hands of the consequences, whatever they may be; and I tell you that we are treading upon the brink of a volcano, that is liable at any moment to burst forth and overwhelm the nation. *I might, by soft words, hold out delusive hopes, and thereby win votes. But I can never consent to be one thing to the North and another to the South. I should despise myself if I could be guilty of such evasion.* (Tumultuous applause.) *For my conscience would still ask, with the dramatic poet*—

"Is there not some secret curse—
Some hidden thunder red with immortal wrath—
To blast the wretch who owes his greatness
To his country's ruin?" (Cheers.)

In the language of the lamented, immortal Clay—"*I would rather be right than be President.*" (Enthusiastic and prolonged cheers.)

It seems to me impossible that those engaged in this, can have contemplated the awful consequences of success. If it breaks asunder the bonds of our Union, and spreads anarchy and civil war through the land, what is it less than moral treason? Law and common sense hold a man responsible for the natural consequences of his act, and must not those whose acts tend to the destruction of the government, be equally held responsible? (Applause.) And let me also add, that when this Union is dissolved, it will not be divided into two Republics or two Monarchies, but broken into fragments, and at war with each other.

But, fellow citizens, I have perhaps said all that was necessary on this subject, and I turn with pleasure to a less important, but more agreeable topic. (Cheers.) It has been my fortune during my travels in Europe, to witness once or twice the reception of Royalty, in all the pomp and splender of military array, where the music was given to order, and the cheers at word of command. But, for myself, I prize the honest spontaneous throb of affection with which you have welcomed me back to my native State above all the pageants which royalty can display. (Cheers.) Therefore, with a heart overflowing with grateful emotions, I return you a thousand thanks, and bid you adieu. (Prolonged applause.)

RISING IN THE WORLD.

It is not uncommon for young men to complain that there is no longer any chance of a poor clerk rising in the world. The power of capital, they say, is so great that success is impossible without it. Unless one has money, they add, it is useless to expect ever to get into business. And under the influence of this gloomy opinion many become careless, indolent, and thriftless, and seem to ordinary observers, to verify by their ill fortune their disheartening belief.

But experience continually contradicts the notion that a poor young man cannot rise. If we look over the list of rich men in Philadelphia we find that nearly all of them began life worth little or nothing. Girard was a poor boy. The late Mr. Ridgway came to this city a country lad, almost penniless. What is true of Philadelphia is true also of New York and Boston. Astor began with nothing. Abbott Lawrence had only a pair of stout hands, a willing heart, and a good character for original capital. To any person familiar with the millionaires of the United States a score of similar examples will occur.

On the other hand, the sons of rich men who began life with the capital which so many poor young men covet frequently die beggars. It would probably not be going too far to say that a large majority of such moneyed individuals either fail outright or gradually eat up the capital with which they commenced their career. And the reason is plain. Brought up in expensive habits, they spend entirely too much. Educated with high notions of public importance, they will not, as they phrase it, "stoop" to hard work. Is it astonishing, therefore, that they are passed in the race of life by others with less capital originally, but more enery, thrift, and industry? for these virtues, after all are worth more than money. They make money, in fact. Nay, after it is made, they enable the possessor to keep it, which most rich men pronounce to be more difficult than the making. The young man who begins life with a resolution always to lay by part of his income is sure, even without extraordinary ability, gradually to acquire a sufficiency, especially as habits of economy, which the resolution renders necessary, will make that a competence for him which would be quite insufficient for a more extravagant person. It is really what we save, even more than what we make, which leads us to fortune. He who enlarges his expenses as fast as his earnings increase must always be poor, no matter what his abilities. And content may be had on comparatively little. It is not in luxurious living that men find real happiness.—*Public Ledger.*

A LITTLE QUAKERESS IN A HURRY.

An amusing matrimonial story is told of the olden time in New England. It so fell out that two young people became attached to each other, as young people sometimes do. The young woman's father was a wealthy Quaker; the young man was poor, but respectable. The father could stand no such union, and resolutely opposed it, and the daughter dared not disobey openly. She met him by moonlight, while she pretended never to see him—and she pined and wasted in spite of herself. She was really in love—a state of sighs and tears which woman oftener reach more in imagination than reality. So the father remained inexorable. Time passed on, and the rose of Mary's damask cheek passed off. She let not concealment, like a worm in the bud, prey on the damask cheek, however: but when her father asked her why she pined, she always told him. The old gentleman was a widower, and loved his girl dearly. Had it been a widowed mother who had Mary in charge, her woman's pride never would have given way before the importunities of a daughter. Men are not, however, so stubborn in such matters, and when the father saw that his daughter's heart was really set upon the match, he surprised her one day by breaking out: —"Mary, rather than to mope to death, thou hadst better marry as thee chooses, and when thee pleases."

And what did Mary? Wait till the birds of the air had told her swain of the change, or till her father had time to change his mind again? Not a bit of it. She clapped her neat plain bonnet on her head, walked directly into the street, and then as directly to the house of her intended as the street could carry her. She walked into the house without knocking—for knocking was not fashionable then—she found the family just sitting down to dinner. Some little commotion was exhibited at so unexpected an apparition as an heiress in the widow's cottage, but she heeded it not. John looked up inquiringly. She walked to him and took his hand in hers—"John," said she, "father says I may have thee." And John got directly up from the dinner table and went to the parson's. In just twenty-five minutes they were man and wife.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 3, 1856.

THE CANVASS FOR GOVERNOR.—The Wilmington papers have further appointments for the candidates for Governor. The Herald makes the following for Mr. Gilmer:

Kenansville,	July 7.
Clinton,	July 8.
Wilmington,	July 10.
Upper Town Creek Bridge,	July 11.
Whiteville,	July 12.
Elizabethtown,	July 14.
Fayetteville,	July 16.

Gov Bragg's appointments as published in the Journal agree with these, except that he is to speak at Tarboro' instead of Kenansville on the 7th, and at Warsaw on the 9th.

MR. FILLMORE.—Mr. Fillmore has received a most hearty welcome at all points on his journey from New York home. At Albany, where he had a more formal reception than at any other point, he spoke at considerable length, and with much feeling and ability. The speech will be found in this issue of the Observer.

We ask the attention of the reader to the strong language used by Mr. Fillmore in speaking of the policy, the power, and the effect of the success of the Republican party. He "speaks warmly on the subject because *he feels that we are in danger*"—"because we *are standing on the brink of a volcano, that is liable at any moment to burst forth and overwhelm the nation.*" He appreciates the danger to the South, the Union, and the Constitution, quite as fully as any of us here, and instead of keeping silence as a fishy politician would, he speaks the right words in the right place.

COL. FREMONT.—There seems to be some doubt about Col. Fremont's religious belief, (politically speaking of course) some asserting that he is a Roman Catholic, others denying it. The question came up before the American Seceders' Convention, after Mr. Fremont had received the Republican, and Mr. Banks had declined the American, nomination, and he was waited on by by a delegation from the Convention to ascertain his views. He gave them as in entire approval of the American creed in every respect; and in the Convention next day Gov. Ford declared that Col. Fremont "had driven the hydra-headed monster of popery from California, and erected the standard of Protestantism on its soil." Of course this brought down the House, and the nomination.

There is pretty good proof of Col. Fremont's Roman Catholicism. And there is pretty good proof of his being just as good a member of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's Congregation, attached to some other denomination. And the truth probably is, that the Colonel, like a good many other people who want an office, is "all things to all men" in religion and in politics.

CALIFORNIA.—The troubles in the *Pacific* State seem to be greater than in Kansas. The doings of the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco, supported by a large body of the population, and by every newspaper in the City with a single exception, have at last induced the Governor to order out the military, and the enrollment of citizens disposed to support *the law*, which the Vigilance Committee (by way of supporting it) have entirely set at nought. At the departure of the last steamer a conflict between the legal authorities and the self-constituted redressers of grievances was constantly expected. The papers in the interest of the Committee say that no considerable force can be brought against them.

It is to be hoped that the result will prove it otherwise. The Committee *may* be composed of the best men in California, and it *may* be redressing real grievances. But it is a dangerous experiment. If the laws can be set at defiance and the authorities resisted in the discharge of their duties for one purpose, the same things may be done and probably will be done for another and very different purpose. Laws may be defective, or may be executed slowly, but these evils are trifling when compared with those which must ensue from their being taken into the hands of an irresponsible set of men. No despotism is worse.

At present, the complete ascendancy of Lynch law in San Francisco amounts indeed to nothing short of revolution and anarchy. The State government is subverted, and all power is exercised by a secret committee, whose names are only guessed at; who arrest and try offenders in secret, and execute them summarily. The *modus operandi* of the Committee is thus stated by a San Francisco paper:

"Merely by the will of another, not impossibly a personal foe, a citizen is kidnapped in the streets, and taken, nobody knows where Several days afterwards he is carted to the dead-house with a ghastly wound on his person, through which life has escaped. Beyond this nothing is known."

Such is Lynch law! Such is life in the land of gold! There is doubtless a want of vigor in the administration of justice in that country; but nothing will justify Lynch law, there or any where; and the fact cannot be too often impressed on the public mind.

CONGRESS.

In the House, on Saturday and Monday, Kansas was the subject of debate. Mr. Stephens introduced his bill on Saturday, and a slavery discussion took place between himself and Mr. Campbell of Ohio. On Monday the bill to admit Kansas immediately, under the bogus abolition constitution adopted at Topeka, was disposed of. The debate having been closed, Mr. Stephens moved to recommit with instructions to report his bill. Mr. Dunn moved to amend by instructions to report a bill restoring the Missouri restriction. Adopted—yeas 110, nays 103. The motion to recommit, and a motion to lay on the table were then rejected; the main question was taken and the bill was lost, yeas 106, nays 107.

On Tuesday the report of the Kansas Committee was read, and the House adjourned.

BROOKS AND SUMNER.—*Letter to the Editors of the Observer from a correspondent in a neighboring county:*

I have read attentively the remarks you have made at different times, in relation to the Sumner and Brooks affair. And with one exception, I most heartily approve of all you have said. That Mr. Sumner was abusive, and unpardonably so, I freely admit; but cannot believe that he was guilty of that *designed wickedness* that some of your remarks imply. Indiscretion, want of sound judgment, it seems to me to be more his fault than intentional wickedness. A friend of mine in Boston writes to me that Sumner is regarded as a scholar, a good lawyer, but not a practical man. This accounts for the fierceness of his attack, under the monomania of Abolitionism. I have never troubled myself much about party politics, but I must confess I feel distressed about the present state of affairs. The prospect is gloomy and I tremble for the result.

You have quoted in your last a remark of Mr. Butler about an affray between Roger Griswold and Mathew Lyon, which he seems to think was as bad and ominous as this of Sumner and Brooks. I well remember the event to which he refers. It was of a totally different character from this—a mere personal matter. Lyon was making some remarks, had occasion to refer to the use of a sword. Griswold, who happened to be near him, jocosely asked him if he meant a wooden sword, alluding to the fact that Lyon had once been cashiered. Lyon resented, and spit in his face. Griswold seized the tongs, Lyon some other weapon, and a skirmish ensued. It was, however, soon terminated, but it occasioned a great deal of talk in Congress and through the country. Caricature representations were printed and circulated, and there was a good deal of talk in Congress about what should be done. The matter was finally settled by a suitable apology by both. I mention this because perhaps it happened before your recollection. You will see that the affair bore no resemblance to this of Sumner & Brooks.

Our correspondent may perhaps find the explanation of Mr. Sumner's most remarkable philippic, in the following statement which we find in Judge Butler's reply. Mr. Butler said:

Sir, I am at a loss to know why he has aimed his assaults at me individually, and at my State on more occasions than one; but I am willing to adopt the clew afforded by the Rev. Mr. Beecher; and, as it is a clew upon the subject, I rely on it. I wish nothing of mine to go out that I do not intend to be entirely consistent with the convictions of my mind. I ask to have Mr. Beecher's remarks read.

The Secretary read as follows:

"The only complaint which I have ever heard of Senator Sumner has been this: that he, by his shrinking and sensitive nature, was not fit for the 'rough and tumble' of politics in our day. He would have held himself back, and avoided giving the slightest offence, had it not been that he was reproved and goaded into it by, as I think, the injudicious criticism of friends."

Mr. Butler. Sir, I believe it, and it will acquit his motives to some extent. Instead of making his speech here his own, as a senator, under the obligations of the constitution, and the highest sanctions which can influence the conduct of an honorable man—instead of making it the vehicle of high thoughts and noble emotions that would become a man and a senator—it is obvious now that he has made that speech but the conduit—I will use a stronger expression—the fang through which to express upon the public the compound poison of malignity and injustice.

This is confirmed by his remarkable exordium; for, in many respects, this is the most extraordinary speech that has ever found its way in any book, or upon any occasion, ancient or modern. I have never before heard of proem or exordium by proclamation; and yet, before the delivery of his speech, by a telegraphic proclamation to Theodore Parker, he uttered this remarkable sentence: "Whilst you are deliberating in your meeting I am about to pronounce the most thorough philippic that was ever heard in the Senate of the United States." This is in conformity with Mr. Parker's opinion. He was a flexible conformist invoking the spirit of Theodore Parker as his muse to sustain him in the strife for which, by his nature and his talents, he was not fit. Sir, it was the tribute and deference of a flexible conformist, willing to be a rhetorical fabricator to carry out the views and subserve the purposes of a man who, as I understand, is of an iron will and robust intellect; who loves controversy, and has abilities which more fit him, perhaps, for that than for worshipping the lamb as the emblem of innocence, and as the prototype of that Christ whose doctrines he has professed. To conciliate Parker the senator must make war upon South Carolina and upon myself. If he supposed that he would gain laurels by any attack on me because I was a "foeman worthy of his steel," I might feel complimented; but there was no such purpose. It was to pander to the prejudices of Massachusetts, or a portion of Massachusetts—for God forbid that I should say anything which is not proper of Massachusetts—to pander to a portion of Massachusetts by assailing South Carolina.

FLOUR.—There have been received at the flour warehouse in this town since July 1, 1855, 16,753 barrels of flour—a considerable falling off as compared with the receipts of the previous year. The diminution in receipts, we learn, occurred previous to March, 1856. Since that time the receipts have been as large as in the preceding year.

CRIME IN THE UNITED STATES.—The Petersburg Express remarks, with a great deal of truth, that human life is held less dear, and consequently is far less safe, in the United States than in any other part of the civilized globe. The reader of the local and telegraphic columns of our City Daily papers will not be startled by the remark. The evidence of its truth, or near approximation to truth, is daily before them.

The Express attributes this to the loose administration of the laws punishing murder, and calls for "more frequent hangings and a more impartial exercise of strong punishments in vindication of the violated law."

The Petersburg Intelligencer in remarking upon the same subject, thus strikes at the root of the evil:

"The practice of habitually carrying deadly weapons—bowie-knives, revolving pistols, &c., is becoming every day more and more prevalent, and it contributes a vast deal to the fund of deadly crimes. We can well remember when it was not regarded as gentlemanly to wear arms habitually—it was regarded as an evidence of conscious unmanly fear. Not so now, and one would not be far wrong to say that the number of men who go constantly armed, are equal to the number of those who do not wear arms. The consequences of this are natural and inevitable. Instead of its being "a word and a *blow*," as in old times, in personal quarrels, it is a word and a *stab*, or a word and a *pistol ball*. Another consequence of this habit of wearing arms is, that it is getting so common that it forces those who abhor the practice to adopt it in self-defence, as they do not know at what moment they may need them to defend their lives from the assaults of those similarly armed. Thus this pestilent practice, like the pestilence of disease, "gathers as it goes" until it threatens to overshadow the land. Let the Press then take up this subject, as important and interesting as any we know of. Above all, let the sacred pulpit resound with denunciation—with counsel, remonstrance and solemn warning, and with fervent prayer which we are promised shall be effectual against a practice which sends men unprepared to the bar of God, leaving the perpetrators of the crime to the gnawings of that worm which never dieth."

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL.—See advertisement of this large and flourishing institution.

We are glad to learn that the School is very prosperous.

HOT WEATHER.—The excessively hot and dry weather was happily terminated on Tuesday afternoon, by a fine rain and a cooler atmosphere, bringing the thermometer from the neighborhood of 100° down to between 80 and 90°.

The Norfolk Argus says that William Davis, who killed Capt. Spencer Sawyer at Elizabeth City on Wednesday last, was one of the principal witnesses against Sawyer at his recent trial for the murder of William Charles. His testimony led to an altercation, and that to a street fight and Sawyer's death. The rencoatre occurred in the presence of a number of persons. The gun used by Davis, was the same with which Charles was shot.

DIVIDEND.—The Merchant's Bank of Cheraw has declared a dividend of $6 per share for the last 6 months.

Supreme Court.—The following decisions have been delivered since our last report:—

By NASH, C. J. In Drew v. Clemmons, in equity, from Brunswick, dismissing the bill. Also, in Clemmons v. Drew, in equity, from Brunswick, [illegible] decree for plaintiff. Also, in [illegible] v. Chaplain, from Currituck, declaring there is error; dismissing the motion.

By PEARSON, J. In Haughton v. Banbury, in equity, from Chowan. Also in Jessup v. Johnson, from Cumberland, affirming the judgment. Also, in Barwick v. Wood, from Lenoir, affirming the judgment.

By BATTLE, J. In Bell v. Harrington, from Washington, awarding *a venire de novo*. Also, in Register v. Burdeaux, from Brunswick, affirming the judgment. Also, in Loftin v. Aldridge, from Lenoir, awarding *a venire de novo*.

Raleigh Register.

An Early Cotton Bloom.—F. Pugh of this county sent a cotton bloom into this office on the 30th of June.—*Clinton Independent.*

Shooting Affair.—Mr. Edwin Moss was shot on Saturday afternoon last, by Mr. John Sloan, jr. He fired twice, one ball striking him in the breast, causing nothing but a flesh wound,—when about firing the second time, the direction was changed by some one and the ball took effect below the left knee pan and lodged in his leg. They had been unfriendly for some time, and whenever they met Mr. Moss would taunt him in an insulting manner. He had been drinking for some time and meeting with Mr. Sloan, who had only arrived here the evening before, he commenced on him again, and if we are correctly informed struck him, when he was shot as above stated. He may recover without the loss of his leg, but from his situation before the accident, his case is considered critical.—*Charlotte Whig.*

High Price for Negroes.—Six negroes belonging to Richard Martin, Esq., were sold at Wentworth, N. C., on Tuesday last, at the following prices:—Fountain, 35 years of age, brought $1190, purchased by Thomas J. Penn. Ann 35, and child four months old, brought $860—Thomas Price, purchaser. Tom, 11 years old, brought $632—purchased by Thomas J. Penn. Peter, 6 years old, was knocked down to N. Martin at $460. Charlotte, 23 years old, sold for $1002, purchased by Thomas J. Penn.

DIED,

In this vicinity, on the 1st inst., Mr. SAMUEL H. PEMBERTON, aged 24 years, a native of Montgomery county, but for the last few years a citizen of this place.

At the residence of W. R. Love, on yesterday, 2d inst., Mr. JAMES M. TERRY, formerly of Raleigh, aged 26 years. The friends and the public are invited to attend his funeral this evening, at 4 o'clock.

Raleigh papers please copy.

Of Consumption, in Anson county, on the 26th ult., Mrs CATHARINE MARSHALL, relict of Major Purdie Richardson, in the 51st year of her age. Mrs. R's illness was very protracted and her sufferings great, but with christian fortitude she bore them patiently and cheerfully. Conscious to the last moment of her existence, she met death fearlessly and joyous y.—Com.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

DALLAS NOT TO BE DISMISSED.

No Prospect of War with America.

Cotton unchanged.—Breadstuffs slightly advanced.

QUEBEC, June 30.

The propeller North American, arrived this evening with Liverpool dates to the 18th, being four days later than the Asia's dates.

It is stated positively that Minister Dallas will not be dismissed. All difficulties will probably be amicably settled.

Clarendon stated in reply to Derby in the House of Lords, that it was not the intention of the Government to advise the Queen to suspend diplomatic relations with America. The announcement was loudly cheered. Derby stated that he had expected satisfaction, but he regarded the Government's course as humiliating, and as an acknowledgment of error.

Clarendon appealed to the House not to join Derby in pressing the question, and the subject was dropped. Funds rose in consequence.

Commercial.—Cotton unchanged. Flour and wheat a trifle higher. Corn advanced 1s. Manchester favorable. Canal Flour 35s.; Philadelphia 36s. a 37s.

THE NEWS BY THE ASIA.

The relations between this country and England were the prominent topic of discussion when the Asia left. The dismissal of Mr. Crampton and the Consuls had kindled the wrath of the London Times, Post, and some other of the Ministerial journals, and they demand a victim to their resentment in the dismissal of Mr. Dallas. That, however, is not the uniform tone of the London press, and there are papers which strenuously defend the course of this government, and declare the proof of misconduct on the part of the dismissed officials to be conclusive. There existed indications of a movement both in Parliament and the country to apply a strong pressure upon the government to prevent the adoption of retaliatory measures. Addresses were published, from "the Liverpool Financial Reform Association to the commercial and industrial classes" of this country, and from "the citizens of Manchester to the People of America," imploring the earnest exertion of our citizens to restrain this government from action partaking of a hostile character, and promising in return to employ a like influence to act upon their own. In Parliament, Ministers were questioned in respect to their intentions, and replied that they had not determined what course to advise her Majesty to pursue. But Lord Palmerston gave full emphasis to the conciliatory character of Mr. Marcy's despatch, declaring that it accepted the explanations tendered, as satisfactory in regard to the conduct of the British government, and that the objections to continued intercourse with Mr. Crampton and the Consuls related entirely to their personal disqualifications. He also said that there was no refusal of arbitration. Being questioned in regard to the intention of his government to take advice of the House on the course to be pursued, he answered with dignity that it was the custom of the government of Gt. Britain to determine for themselves the character of their action, under a sense of their responsibility to the country. In both Houses the questions in respect to the intentions of government were addressed to Ministers by the leaders of the Opposition. Lord John Russell also took an active part in the conversation, and declared his intention to repeat the inquiry made, at the next sitting of the House, on Monday the 16th. Mr. Baillie, who may be understood to speak for the Peace party of the Bright and Cobden school, had previously deferred pressing his motion on American affairs for discussion, announcing his intention to alter its terms, and call it up on Thursday, June 19th, Lord Palmerston having signified his consent to the selection of that day. The indications were that the government would not resort to the retaliation demanded by a portion of the London press, and that they could not adopt such a course without arraying in opposition to them a formidable Parliamentary combination.

Journal of Commerce.

Cause of the Invincibility of the American Soldiers.—A letter in the El Nicaraguense says that Wm. Irving Langsdale, of Kentucky, who was in the battle of Rivas, and who made forty-eight shots at the enemy with a Kentucky rifle, killed forty-eight Costa Ricans! He occupied a place of security, took rest in shooting—saw twenty-six of them fall himself, the balance others witnessing. He is one of those few sharp shooters who will, off hand, at the distance of one hundred yards knock out the middle spot of the "tray of hearts" nine times out of ten.

Tom Moore's Politics.—The subjoined lively epigram was published in Dublin, at the time that the representation of Limerick was offered to Moore:—

When Limerick in idle whim,
Moore as her member lately courted,
'The boys' for form's sake asked of him
To state what party he supported.
When thus his answer promptly ran
(Now give the wit his meed of glory,)
'I'm of no party as a man,
But as a poet, am-a-tory.'

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Banks's Line. July 1, Str J R Grist, with goods for Cook & Johnson, R Mitchell, W McIntyre, A G Thornton, J A Pemberton, J N Smith, C Banks, Rockfish Co, A A McKethan, E Glover.

Lutterloh's Line. July 2, Str Magnolia, with passengers, and goods for P P Johnson, H L Myrover & Co, A J O'Hanlon, E J Hale & Son, Troy & Harris, L W Gortell, Ray & Pearce, S J Hinsdale, J L Bryan, Beaver Creek Co, Dr Coulkes, C Harmsen, A A McKethan, J H Roberts & Co, J Ottarburg, H & E J Lilly, H Erambert, J H Pritchett, R W Kinlaw.

Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford RAIL ROAD.

THE Stockholders in the County of Richmond who have given Notes payable on demand, for the first Instalment of Five per cent. are required to make payment to Walter L. Steele, Esq., or Daniel C. McIntyre, Esq., on or before Saturday, 2d day of August next. The Stockholders in the County of Robeson will in like manner make payment to R. S. French.

The Commissioners in the above named Counties holding Notes will deliver them over to the gentlemen named respectively.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
H. W. GUION, Pres't.
June 28, 1856. 17*4

RED SPRINGS.

THE subscriber having erected new buildings at this popular watering place, will open a house for the reception of visiters on the 1st day of July next. The medicinal properties of the waters are celebrated for the cure of dyspepsia and liver complaint.

Terms of board: By the day, 75 cents, month, $15.
H. McNEILL.
Robeson Co., N. C., June 23. 17*4t

CHARACTER OF LORD THOMAS WHARTON.—MACAULAY.

[illegible], Somers, and Montague, was [illegible] during a quarter of a century, [illegible] Whig who in character bore little resemblance to any of them. This was Thomas Wharton, eldest son of Philip Lord Wharton. Thomas Wharton has been repeatedly mentioned in the course of this narrative. But it is now time to describe him more fully. He was in his forty-seventh year, but was still a young man in constitution, in appearance, and in manners. Those who hated him most heartily—and no man was hated more heartily—admitted that his natural parts were excellent, and that he was equally qualified for debate and for action. The history of his mind deserves notice, for it was the type of the minds of many thousands of minds. His rank and abilities made him so conspicuous that it has left on his character distinctly the origin and progress of a moral taint which was epidemic among his contemporaries.

He was born in the days of the Covenant, and was the child of a covenanted house. His father was remembered as a distributor of Calvinistic tracts, and a patron of Calvinistic divines. The boy's first years were passed amid Geneva bands, headlank hair, upturned eyes, nasal psalmody, and sermons three hours long. Plays and poems, dancing and dancing, were proscribed by the austere discipline of his saintly family. The fruits of this education became visible, when, from the sullen mansion of Puritan parents, the hotblooded, quick-witted young patrician emerged into the gay and voluptuous London of the Restoration. The most dissolute cavaliers stood aghast at the dissoluteness of the emancipated Precisian. He early acquired and retained to the last the reputation of being the greatest rake in England. Of wine indeed he never became the slave; and he used it chiefly for the purpose of making himself the master of his associates. But to the end of his long life the wives and daughters of his nearest friends were not safe from his licentious plots. The ribaldry of his conversation moved astonishment even in that age. To the religion of his country he offered, in the mere wantonness of impiety, insults too foul to be described. His mendacity and his effrontery passed into proverbs. Of all the liars of his time he was the most deliberate, the most inventive and the most circumstantial. What shame meant he did not seem to understand. No reproaches, even when pointed and barbed with the sharpest wit, appeared to give him pain. Great satirists, animated by a deadly personal aversion, exhausted all their strength in attacks upon him. They assailed him with still keener irony; but they found that neither invective nor irony could move him to any thing but an unforced smile and a good-humored curse; and they at length threw down the lash, acknowledging that it was impossible to make him feel. That, with such vices, he should have played a great part in life, should have carried numerous elections against the most formidable opposition by his personal popularity, should have had a large following in Parliament, should have risen to the highest offices in the State, seems extraordinary. But he lived in times when faction was almost a madness; and he possessed in an eminent degree the qualities of the leader of a faction. There was a single tie which he respected. The falsest of mankind in all relations but one, he was the truest of Whigs. The religious tenets of his family he had early renounced with contempt, but to the politics of his family he steadfastly adhered through all the temptations and dangers of half a century. In small things and in great his devotion to his party constantly appeared. He had the finest stud in England, and his delight was to win plates from the Tory squires when, in a distant county, it was fully expected that the horse of a High Church squire would be first on the course, down came, in the very eye of the race, Wharton's Careless, who had ceased to run at Newmarket merely for want of competitors, or Wharton's Gelding, for whom Lewis the Fourteenth had in vain offered a thousand pistoles. A man whose mere sport was of this description was not likely to be easily beaten in any serious contest. Such a master of the whole art of electioneering England had never seen. Buckinghamshire was his own especial province, and there he ruled without a rival. But he could at his ease over the Whig interest in Yorkshire, Cumberland, Westmoreland, Wiltshire, Somersetshire, twenty sometimes thirty members of Parliament were named by him. As a canvasser he was irresistible. He never forgot a face that he had once seen. Nay, in the towns in which he wished to establish an interest, he ascertained, not only the voters, but their families. His opponents were confounded by the strength of his memory and the affability of his department, and owned that it was impossible to contend against a great man who called the shoemaker by his Christian name, and was sure that the butcher's daughter must be growing a fine girl, and who was anxious to know whether the blacksmith's youngest boy was breeched. By such arts as these he made himself so popular that his journeys to the Buckinghamshire Quarter Sessions resembled royal progresses. The bells of every parish through which he passed were rung, and flowers were strewed along the road. It was commonly believed that, in the course of his life, he expended on his parliamentary interest not less than eighty thousand pounds, a sum which, when compared with the value of estates, must be considered as equivalent to more than three hundred thousand pounds in our time.

But the chief service which Wharton rendered to the Whig party was that of bringing in recruits from the young aristocracy. He was quite as dexterous a canvasser among the embroidered coats at the Saint James's Coffee-house as among the leathern aprons at Wycombe and Aylesbury. He had his eye on every body of quality who came of age; and it was not easy for such a boy to resist the arts of a noble, eloquent and wealthy flatterer, who united juvenile vivacity to profound art and long experience of the gay world. It mattered not what the novice preferred, gallantry or field sports, the dice-box or the bottle. Wharton soon found out the master-passion, offered sympathy, advice and assistance, and, while seeming to be only the minister of his disciple's pleasures, made sure of his disciple's vote.

The party to whose interests Wharton, with such spirit and constancy, devoted his time, his fortune, his talents, his very vices, judged him, as was natural, far too leniently. He was widely known by the very undeserved appellation of Honest Tom. Some pious men, Burnet, for example, and Addison, averted their eyes from the scandal which he gave, and spoke of him, not indeed with esteem, yet with good-will. A most ingenious and accomplished Whig, the third Earl of Shaftesbury, author of the Characteristics, described Wharton as the most mysterious of human beings, as a strange compound of best and worst, of private depravity and public virtue, and owned himself unable to understand how a man utterly without principle in every thing but politics should in politics be as true as steel. But that which, in the judgment of one faction, more than half redeemed all Wharton's faults, seemed to the other faction to aggravate them all. The opinion which the Tories entertained of him is expressed in a single line written after his death by the chief man of that party; "He was the most universal villain that ever I knew."* Wharton's political adversaries thirsted for his blood, and repeatedly tried to shed it. Had he not been a man of imperturbable temper, dauntless courage and consummate skill in fence, his life would have been a short one. But neither anger nor danger ever deprived him of his presence of mind: he was an incomparable swordsman; and he had a peculiar way of disarming opponents which moved the envy of all the duellists of his time. His friends said that he had never given a challenge, that he had never refused one, that he had never taken a life, and yet that he had never fought without having his antagonist's life at his mercy.

* Swift's note on Mackay's Character of Wharton.

COURTING IN BROADWAY.

A very singular wedding transpired here this week. A young and very pretty Irish girl—the sister of one of our common Councilmen, was walking up Broadway, New York, when she attracted the attention of an elderly gentleman of large wealth, who had lived all his life a bachelor and an ascetic. Rumor says that he was foiled in an *affaire du cœur*, and carried thenceforth in his breast a heart impenetrable to the sweet influences of the tender passion. Well, this gentleman on the promenade was attracted by this Irish girl to such a degree that he arrested his steps and ventured to address her:

"Will you pardon the liberty, Miss, if I ask your name?"

The girl timidly surveyed him, and apparently satisfied that not mere curiosity prompted him in the query, and that he was a *gentleman*, she acceded.

"My name is Mary O'K——, sir."

"Dare I ask you another question, Mary—I mean Miss O'K——?"

"Proceed, sir," she replied, good humoredly.

"Then I should like to ask you—and you will confer an infinite obligation upon me by answering truly—whether you are engaged in marriage to any one, or whether your feelings are interested in any person whatever."

The question was decidedly a home one, but there was so kind and gentle an expression in the old man's eye, and such an evident earnestness in his tone, that she answered him freely—

"Not in the least, sir."

"Then allow me, without further ceremony, to place my card in your hand, and with it the offer of myself and fortune. Commission any friend you please to make whatever inquiries concerning me you may deem proper, and let me know your determination to-morrow."

The girl, overwhelmed with surprise, deposited the slip of pasteboard in her reticule and passed on. On Wednesday afternoon her brother called at the hotel where her admirer resided, and informed him that Mary had concluded to accept him. They were married the same evening at the residence of the bride's mother, and the old gentleman settled on her one hundred thousand dollars on the spot.

This gentleman—he would not like me to give you his name—has held a great many public offices in his time; was formerly a Major in the U. S. Army, and afterwards assistant Indian Commissioner. His real estate in this city is worth more than $200,000.

Mary and the Major started the next morning for New Orleans, where the latter has a brother who is a sort of pecuniary nabob in that city.

A Thrilling Scene.—A submarine diver from Buffalo has at last succeeded in raising the safe of the American Express Company, which was lost when the steamer Atlantic was sunk off Long Point in 1852. It will be recollected that this steamer was instantly sunk by collision with a propeller, and that a large number of passengers were lost. The diver was protected by copper armor, and was under water forty minutes, during which time he had some strange adventures. The upper deck of the steamer lies 160 feet under water, and far below where there is any current or motion. Everything, therefore, is exactly as it first went down.

When the diver alighted on deck, he was saluted by a beautiful lady, whose clothing was well arranged, and her hair elegantly dressed. As he approached her, the motion of the water caused an oscillation of the head, as if gracefully bowing to him. She was standing erect, with one hand grasping the rigging. Around lay the bodies of several others as if sleeping. Children holding their friends by their hands, and mothers with their babies in their arms were there. In the cabin, the furniture was still untouched by decay, and to all appearance had just been arranged by some careful and tasteful hand.

In the office he found the safe, and was enabled to move it with ease, and took it upon deck, where the grappling irons were fastened on, and the prize brought safely to the light. Upon opening the safe it displayed its contents in a perfect state of preservation. There was in the safe $5,000 in gold, $3,500 in bills of the Government Stock Bank, and a large amount of bills on other banks, amounting in all to about $36,000. The papers were uninjured, except that they smelled very strongly of decayed human bodies, as if they had lain for so many years in a coffin with their owner. Of course all this money goes to the persons interested in this wonderful adventure.—*Detroit Advertiser.*

A Wife in Trouble.—"Pray tell me my dear, what is the cause of those tears?"

"Oh! such disgrace! I have opened one of your letters, supposing it to be addressed to myself. Certainly it looked more like Mrs. than Mr.'"

"Is that all? What harm can there be "in a wife's opening her husband's letters?"

"But the contents—such disgrace!"

"What! has any one dared to write me a letter unfit for my wife to read?"

"Oh, no! It is couched in the most chaste language. But the disgrace!"

The husband eagerly caught up the letter and commenced reading the epistle that had been the means of nearly breaking his wife's heart. Reader, you couldn't guess the cause in a coon's age. It was no other than a bill from the Printer, for nine year's subscription!

The most sensible woman in all creation! She ought to be admitted a member of the craft.

A riot recently occurred at Catania, Spain, between some students and the police. Some young men had arrived from Messina wearing a beard and mustachios, which appearance for a long time has been considered here as indicative of revolutionary tendencies. A police agent interfered and insisted that the obnoxious hair should be cut off. This was resisted on the plea that at Messina it was allowed. The students took part against the police, and in the contest some severe contusions were given and received on both sides. The Neapolitan Government, on being informed of the fact, sent orders by telegraph to the police in Sicily not to interfere in such minutiæ, but to allow people to wear their beards and their hair as they might think proper.

Married a Great Deal.—A good anecdote is told of Ali Pacha, the Sultan's Grand Vizier, now in Paris. A few evenings ago a lady, to whom this gentleman was introduced at a *soiree*, hazarded the *naive* question, "Is the Sultan married?" "A great deal, madam," was the Turk's reply.

MORE OF THE BARGAIN AND CORRUPTION.

From the Louisville Journal.

We have said that we have another document in connection with this matter, to lay before the public, a letter written by General Jackson shortly before his death. The letter was furnished three or four days ago, by the Hon. Allen A. Hall, editor of the Nashville Banner, who says that the original manuscript is in his possession. Here it is:—

HERMITAGE, Feb. 28, 1845.

Your observations with regard to Mr. Buchanan are correct. *He showed a want of moral courage* in the affair of the intrigue of Adams and Clay—did not do me justice in the expose he then made, and I am sure about that time did believe there was a perfect understanding between Adams and Clay about the Presidency and the Secretary of State. This I am sure of. But whether he viewed that there was any corruption in the case or not, I know not, but one thing I do know, that *he wished me to combat them with their own weapons—that was to let my friends say, if I was elected, I would make Mr. Clay Secretary of State.* This to me appeared gross corruption, and I repelled it with that honest indignation as I thought it deserved.

Let the public mark that Gen. Jackson says he knows that Mr. Buchanan, when he came to him, wished to get him to say he would give the Secretary-ship of State to Mr. Clay for his vote, and he adds that Mr. Buchanan's proposition appeared to him gross corruption, and that he repelled it with indignation. Here we have it, under Gen. Jackson's own hand, that Mr. Buchanan made to him what he considered a grossly corrupt proposition—one which he felt called on to repel with scorn and indignation—and he charges, besides, that Mr. Buchanan was guilty of moral cowardice in not daring, when called on by him, to confirm what he had privately stated to him. As the Nashville Banner remarks, a strong point to be pressed is, that Mr. Buchanan —it is now conclusively proved by Gen. Jackson himself—did want the General to practice the very corruption which Mr. Buchanan's political friends charged upon Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay —that Mr. Buchanan did, of his own accord and on his own individual responsibility, go to Gen. Jackson and urge him, with the view of buying the support of Mr. Clay's friends, to let his (Gen. Jackson's) friends say, if he was elected he would make Mr Clay Secretary of State—a proceeding that Gen. Jackson thought involved "deep corruption." That proceeding, on the part of Mr. Buchanan, ought certainly to deprive him of every man, of whatever party, that ever made the charge of bargain, intrigue, and corruption" against Mr. Clay a ground of objection to him.

Ah, fellow-countrymen, you rejected the immortal Clay thrice as a candidate for the Presidency, because, on the authority of James Buchanan, the charge of bargain and corruption was made against him in 1825. Your repeated rejections of him almost broke his great heart, and yet, throughout all his vain but mighty struggles for the highest honor in your gift, he in his mercy heeded the prayers of the author of the calumny that crushed him and forbore to hurl it back, as he could at any moment have done, upon the head of the guilty calumniator. The world now knows from Mr. Clay's own hand that Mr. Buchanan proposed bargain and corruption to him and was repulsed, and from Gen. Jackson's own hand that Mr. Buchanan proposed bargain and corruption to him and was repulsed. And now, fellow countrymen, after having three times rejected the illustrious Clay in the erroneous belief that he was guilty of bargain and corruption, will you, can you, dare you be so fearfully and stupendously unjust as to elect to the Presidency the ignoble man who was at once the author of the false accusation against Mr. Clay, and the real proposer and the *only* proposer of bargain and corruption.

Black Republicans against the Restoration of the Missouri Compromise.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Express.

WASHINGTON, June 30.

The Black Republicans in solid column have *just voted against the restoration of the Missouri Compromise of* 1820,—PRACTICALLY,—though in form they went for it. The thing stands thus:

Dunn of Ind., carried his proposition to restore the Missouri Compromise (ayes 110, noes 103) —Havens of N. Y., Whitney of N. Y., &c., voting "aye,"—and this was carried as an amendment to Mr. Stephens' amendment, to have a fair vote on Kansas,—but no sooner were "the Republicans" thus brought up to this great stand point, than they turned face upon the restoration, and voted "no,"—upon the whole concern (the amendment so amended,) thus showing they were not in earnest, but intend to keep Kansas open for "truck and dicker."

Their excuse is,—that this restoration of the Missouri Compromise was affixed as an amendment to Mr. (Georgia) Stephens' proposition, to have what seems a fair vote in Kansas for members to frame a State Constitution. Why not have accepted the restoration,—this great boon, —with that fair proposition? Why, to ensure the restoration of the Compromise, *not* go before the people on a fair vote to elect members of a Territorial Legislature, to frame a State Constitution? *Why?* Ah,—you know but little,—if you don't know, *sectionalism* wants nothing settled,—but to leave everything unsettled. Peace and order in Kansas would be to it the direst calamity,—and hence there will be no peace and order,—if agitation can keep up disturbances in Kansas, or, what is better, bloodshed and burnings.

When—ayes 110 to noes 107—the Restoration was carried,—a victory was won, but to destroy that victory, Black Republicanism even joined with Stephens,—himself disgusted with the restoration movement,—to vote down his own proposition.

But Congress now, we necessarily see, will settle this Kansas business before it adjourns. Patriotic men of all parties are now bent upon a settlement of this alarming civil war. Sectionalism has failed, even in the House, and hence there is a chance now for better men, a better temper, and better counsels.

Very Significant.—Not a single paper in Philadelphia has raised the Fremont flag. Nor has the nomination of Fremont been ratified in that city. Sectionalism finds no favor in the city of Penn.

Hon. Mr. Graham, of N. C., late Secretary of the Navy, under the Fillmore Administration, is at the St. Nicholas. We regret to learn the cause of his visit North has been a painful accident which happened to the hand of his wife, as to which he has been consulting medical advisers.—*N. Y. Express.*

Hoe's Press in London.—The following is from the London weekly newspaper, edited by Douglas Jerrold:—

"Next week, we trust these pages will be printed on an engine planned by American brain, forged by American arms, and set up here on English soil by American hands—most noble specimens withal of our American brethren on the other side of the wave. Now, what need we care for the tape when we may bind both sides of the Atlantic together with the tapes of the steam press?"

THE KANSAS TESTIMONY.

The National Intelligencer has been furnished with the following outline of the Report of the free-soil majority of the Congressional Committee which went to Kansas Mr. Oliver, of Missouri, is preparing a minority Report:—

The report shows that as soon as the bill to authorize the Territory of Kansas was passed a large number of the citizens of Missouri went into the Territory, held squatter meetings, and passed resolutions denouncing abolitionists, and declaring that slavery existed therein.

In the autumn of 1854 a secret political society, called the Blue Lodge, was formed, the plan of operations, oaths, &c. of which are given by the report. This lodge controlled all the subsequent movements and invasions on the part of the Missourians.

At the election of November 29, 1854, for a delegate in Congress, there was no fraud except in the sparsely settled and remote districts, where Missouri citizens appeared and voted. Details in relation to these facts are given in the report, which says it is reduced to mathematical precision that seventeen hundred illegal and non-resident votes were cast at that election by citizens of Missouri, and the remaining eleven hundred were legal votes. Mr. Whitfield, however, received a plurality of votes, and would have been elected without the aid of his Missouri friends.

During the winter very great excitement existed on account of the invasion, public meetings being held, and much bitter feeling was manifested.

In February, 1855, a census was taken, and the number of legal voters was ascertained to be 2,905. It was also discovered that on the 30th of March, 1855, several days before the election, active preparations were made in Missouri for another invasion. A complete organization was effected; leaders were appointed; tents, provisions, ammunition, and arms distributed; the forces were divided into companies in Missouri; and on the day of election at least five thousand citizens of Missouri, it is testified, took up the line of march for Kansas. Companies went into every council and representative district in that Territory but one.

The great mass of testimony taken by the Investigating Committee consists in detailing the acts and sayings of these companies. The Committee had before them the poll-books, census rolls, &c., showing who were legal as well as who were illegal voters; and, according to their report, it appears from accurate and almost absolute proofs that of about six thousand three hundred votes given at that election five thousand were those of non-residents. The majority of members of both Houses of the Legislative Assembly, the committee say, would have been Free-State men had there been no invasion of Missourians.

The Governor set aside the results of the elections in some of the districts on account of informalities. A new election took place in those districts on the 22d of May; but this did not affect the result. At these new elections Free-State men were chosen, except in Leavenworth, where there was illegal voting.

The committee took a large mass of testimony regarding the proceedings of the Legislative Assembly, which they say are characterised by recklessness and injustice. They likewise speak of the crimes committed, such as murders and robberies, which they state were frequent, and that in no case, with the exception of that of McRae, (a Free-State man,) was there any arrest, indictment, or prosecution for these offences.

The report contains many particulars of the condition and events in the Territory of Kansas prior to the 19th of March last, and declares that it is clearly and distinctly proven that Samual J. Jones, the sheriff of Douglas county, was the cause of the recent disturbances in which he so prominently figured.

The conclusions of the committee are, that each of the elections in Kansas was carried by invasions from Missouri; that the Legislative Assembly is an illegally constituted body, and therefore has no power to pass valid laws. And for these reasons, the report contends, the enactments of the Legislative Council are void.

The election of J. W. Whitfield was not held under any valid law, nor was the election of Reeder held in accordance with law. The committee suggest no remedy.

The report treats of obstructions thrown in the way of the committee, and of the general violence which prevails in the Territory. It is very voluminous, and is signed by Messrs. Sherman and Howard.

CHICAGO, July 1.

Kansas Items.—We learn from Alton that the Kansas emigrants from this city, recently driven from Leavenworth, will proceed to their original destination via Iowa. The Worcester (Mass.) company arrived here to-day en route for Kansas. Forty-four Worcester men were disarmed on the steamer Sultan Lexington by two hundred Southerners in a manner similar to the disarming of the Chicago party. Sixty Sharpe's rifles were taken, and the company were detained prisoners. It is reported that a company from Ottawa, Illinois, has been treated similarly. The Missouri river towns are determined not to allow Northern emigrants to enter Kansas. A letter to the St. Louis Democrat charges Gov. Price with having sent twelve cannon and twenty-two boxes of muskets to Mr. Stringfellow to assist in the conquest of Kansas.

CHICAGO, July 3.

Later from Kansas.—Despatches state that the Ottowa company of emigrants captured on Friday by the border ruffians, on the steamer Arabia, were robbed of every thing. They threatened to capture the Massachusetts men up the river, hang their leader, keep the others prisoners, and confiscate their money, arms, provisions and baggage.

Notwithstanding the high price of silk, the manufactories at Lyons are actively employed. The commission agents have given large orders for the richest materials for dresses, in preparation for the approaching *fetes* for the coronation in Russia. A quantity of printed silks is also being prepared for the American market. Velvet is also very much in demand, and hundreds of the weavers who have been in the habit of working at their own houses, but have lost their looms by the inundation, have obtained employment at the manufactories. The manufacturers have also suffered severe losses, as almost all the looms had pieces of goods on them, all of which have been destroyed.

False Swearing.—To such a degree has false swearing been carried in the courts of New York that a meeting has been called to consider the subject, and it is proposed to form an association to investigate cases of the kind and to follow them to punishment. It was stated at the meeting that there were persons, mostly foreigners, who made a regular business of letting themselves out as witnesses. This is a most deplorable state of things. We remember a locality famous for its propensity to litigation in this State, [Rhode Island,] where the litigants used to ask of their lawyer, when stating a case, "what testimony do you want?" There was some difficulty generally about the quality, but never any lack of quantity, and never a fact needed that was not duly sworn to.—*Prov. Journal.*

Directors in the N. C. Road.—At a recent meeting of the Board of Internal Improvements the following gentlemen were appointed Directors on the part of the State in the North Carolina Railroad Company: Paul C. Cameron, Robt. P. Dick, Sam'l Hargrave, P. B. Hawkins, W. T. Dortch, John D. Bellamy, Giles Mebane and John I. Shaver. Rob't P. Dick, Esq., was appointed to represent the State in the next meeting of the stockholders.—*Rel. Standard.*

THE EXPENSE OF WAR.

The budget recently laid before the British Parliament by Sir George Cornwall Lewis, Chancellor of the Exchequer, enables the public to form a pretty accurate estimate of the pecuniary cost to the United Kingdom, of the late war with Russia. According to this statement, (which has been received with general approbation by all clases of the community in England, because they are agreeably disappointed at the smallness of the amount,) it appears that the actual cost of the war for the two years of its duration, and the expense which it has occasioned within the current year, to the people of England, amount in round numbers to £80,000,000, or $400,000,000.

What the war has cost France during the same period, has not been made public, nor is it possible to form any accurate estimate of its amount, but if it does not considerably exceed the sum expended by England,—considering the much larger number of troops she employed in the Crimea,—it certainly cannot fall short of it. Neither has any statement been made of how much Turkey has expended in fighting her own battles, nor how much the Sardinian expedition has cost that enterprising little kingdom; and last, though not least, how many millions the Czar has lavished in his obstinate though disastrous defence of his Crimean stronghold. It has been roughly estimated that the total sum expended by all the belligerents during the war cannot fall far short of *two thousand million dollars.* If to this sum be added the value of property sacrificed in consequence of the war, of the fleets destroyed, the towns burned, the fortresses, harbors, bridges demolished,—all of which cost millions upon millions in their construction—if account be taken of the property of private individuals utterly devastated in the course of the struggle, and of the untold losses occasioned by the withdrawal of hundreds of thousands of men from the ordinary industrial and productive employments of peace, some idea may then be formed of the deplorable expenditures of the war. But all these are insignificant in comparison with the loss of human life by the bullet, the sword, want, fatigue and pestilence—the dread concomitants of war—even if those lives be only regarded for their material value to the rest of the world, as producers of food, raiment and shelter. During the two short years of the war, it is estimated that upwards of three quarters of a million perished on the field, in fight, on the way side, from cold or want in the hospital, from disease, who, had they been left to pursue their ordinary avocations, might have enriched their country and benefited their fellow men.

But apart from the material considerations of pecuniary profit or loss, considering the question as one affecting the cause and interests of humanity, who can compute the anguish, the misery, the despair which war brings in its train? Who can estimate the blighted hopes, the desolate hearths, the crushed fortunes, the countless domestic miseries which war occasions? They are not remembered when the triumph of the hero is celebrated; they are not noted by the chronicler; they are not taken into account by those who engage or provoke the contest to satisfy ambition, lust for power or some other unworthy passion; and yet they are the saddest, because irremediable, consequences of war.

Hence it follows, that war, unless compelled by the direst necessity, is a crime against Heaven, the magnitude of which no finite mind can comprehend. Another necessary inference is, that wise men, and especially Christian men, will resort to every feasible means of averting so great a crime and calamity,—will forbear long and suffer much—rather than yield to the [illegible] ations of pride and passion, which [illegible] dress for the slightest affront, and [illegible] into a flame, demand and relish blood [illegible] age, even if their own blood must be [illegible] with that of their enemies. Heaven save [illegible] country from such hellish malignity, and such tremendous punishment.—*Journal of Commerce.*

Shocking Accident at Philadelphia.—The newly erected wharf at Reed street, in the First ward of this city, caved in this evening, causing the heavy shears used by Messrs. Merrick & Sons for raising heavy machinery, to fall among a crowd of men, women and children, promenading there. Twenty to thirty persons are reported crushed, maimed or drowned, but owing to the lateness of the hour and the distance of the scene of the disaster, it is impossible to give further particulars.

CHARLESTON
Medical Journal and Review.

C. HAPPOLDT, M. D., Editor and Publisher.

THIS Journal is issued on the First of every alternate month. Each number comprises One Hundred and Forty-four Octavo Pages, and contains a Steel Engraved Portait of a distinguished Medical man.

The volume begins with the January, and is completed with the November issue. It will thus contain six Portraits, and eight hundred and sixty-four pages of reading matter.

TERMS: $4 00 per annum, in advance, which entitles the subscriber to receive his numbers free of postage. $5 00 if payment is delayed until the end of the year. Subscription to begin with the January or July numbers.

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C. HAPPOLDT, M. D.,
Charleston, S. C.

18-2t]

NOTICE.
GIVE IN YOUR TAXES!

FROM Wednesday next the 9th inst until the First day of August, all persons are notified that I will be found at my Store (next door to the Bank of Fayetteville) between the hours of 12 M. and 2 o'clock, P. M., to receive their Tax Lists for the Fayetteville District.

Notice is also given that after the first day of August in no case will a List be received by me.

A. J. O'HANLON, Tax List Receiver.

July 3. 18-tIA

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL.

THE 8th Session of this School will commence on Tuesday the 15th day of July next, under the supervision of the Rev. Geo. B. Scott, M. A., of the University of Edinburgh, (Scotland,) Principal, assisted by Mrs. Scott in the Primary Department.

Mr. and Mrs. Scott have both made Teaching the business of their lives; and from the experience which the Trustees have had, during the past year, of their zeal, fidelity, and success, in the discharge of the duties of their profession, they confidently recommend them to Parents and Guardians, as pre-eminently qualified by temper, talents, and acquirements for the instruction of students, in all the branches of an English, Scientific, Classical, and Commercial Education.

The Trustees respectfully invite the public to a personal examination of the system pursued in the School.

Terms—$8, $12, and $20, per Session of five months. (French included in the 3d grade without extra charge.)

Board can be had with the undersigned in the Boarding house belonging to the School or in private families at $8, per month. Washing and room lights extra.

One half fees and Board invariably paid in advance.

D. C. McINTYRE, Sec'y.

Laurinburgh, Richmond co., N. C., July 3, 1856. [18-tf

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER

Messrs. Editors: Doubtless you were as much gratified as any at the very handsome Military display on the last National Anniversary

To one who remembers Fayetteville as she was some years before, —when she could boast of *four* well drilled Volunteer Companies [illegible]

[illegible]

Fourth was made [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] whose existence the [illegible] first came out in full force,—manifesting that the ardor of youth may be combined with the experience of age,—and having earnest of future prosperity and usefulness in the firm hold which it has upon the affections of our citizens. Long, aye, forever, may it exist—the pride and ornament of our Town!

But let me not overlook the claims of another Corps to consideration, (to notice which, indeed, prompted the penning of these few lines,) viz: The "Lafayette Light Infantry Company." This Corps has sprung into existence within the last two months. It is handsomely uniformed, (pardon the tameness of the expression—I might say *beautifully,*) and, taking into consideration the very limited period allowed to make the members proficient in the Drill, is well disciplined. Captain John H. Cook, formerly Maj. Comd'g of the Independent Company, commands this Corps, and it has acted wisely in the selection it has made of a Commander.

Let us hope, that a Corps which has been organized under such favorable auspices as has the "Lafayette Lt. Infantry," will be well sustained at the hands of our citizens;—that it will falsify the opinion which has been long entertained by many that Fayetteville could support but *one* Volunteer Company,—and that it will contribute to stir up once more that martial spirit which formerly caused ours to be designated as a *"Garrison Town."*

Let us hope, also, that no spirit of petty rivalry and jealousy will arise between the two Companies above-named, but that theirs will be a noble emulation, that will contribute to the efficiency and prosperity of both.

The "Fayetteville Cadets" is the name of a juvenile corps just organized among the scholars attached to Mr. T. J. Robinson's school. The Company is not yet fully equipped, but it appeared in Procession on the Fourth, and gave good evidence that the material, wherewith soldiers are made, was abundant in its ranks.

A LOOKER ON

FOR THE OBSERVER

DIED, ON THE 1st INST.,

[illegible] H. P[illegible]

Trembling, behold, I stand by him.

I see the wing of death—
I feel the parting breath
With the upward spring of the giant soul ascending
I hear the voice of love
Speaking sweetly from above,
And I see the snowy crowd from the spirit-land descending!

Oh, happy, happy hour!
No more the blighting power
Of earthly allurements defeats the high endeavor
The joyous die is cast,
The world is fading fast,
And I look into the fields where flowers bloom forever!

I feel one shadow roll
In darkness o'er my soul:
'Tis the pyramid of Memory, the pile of earthly feeling
'Tis [illegible] wild delight—
That [illegible] on my sight
And th' Eternity [illegible] starry ceiling

[illegible] I come
Where the Lost crowds its home,
And the starry band of Heaven rocks the cradle of the morrow.

W. —

TRUST SALE.
LAND AND SLAVES.

BY Virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me by Malcom E. McNeill, I shall on Saturday the 2d day of August next offer for sale before the door of the Court House in Lumberton for Cash, the improved lot in the Town of Lumberton, containing about five acres where said McNeill now resides; also, twenty acres of land lying on the north side of the road leading from the Bridge at Lumberton and about three hundred yards from the Bridge.

Also, Slaves—Wesley, a good Carpenter, Fletcher, a good Blacksmith, Harriet, Joe, Hannah, Ann, and Cook.

R. S. FRENCH, Trustee.

July 2, 1856. 18-4

ANNUAL SETTLEMENTS.

THE subscriber's desire during the month of July to make their usual annual settlements. Those indebted will have their accounts presented. Their creditors will please present theirs.

E. J. HALE & SON.

June 30, 1856.

The Old Line Whigs of Robeson will hold a Mass Meeting at Floral College, on Saturday the 12th of July. The old line Whigs in the adjoining Counties are respectfully invited to attend. Several distinguished gentlemen have been invited to deliver addresses on the occasion.

June 21.

White Lead and Linseed Oil, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

June 26, 1856. 16-tf

Hoofland's German Bitters, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

June 26, 1856. 16-tf

Lippitt's Specific for Dysentery, &c., for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

June 26, 1856. 16-tf

1856.
SPRING SUPPLY.

J. N. SMITH,
DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST,

IS now receiving his Spring and Summer supply of fresh MEDICINES, DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, GLASS, PERFUMERY, FANCY and TOILET articles, to which he invites the attention of Physicians and others. Orders from my Country friends promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed both in regard to QUALITY and PRICE.

Burning Fluid, Camphine, Potash, Soaps, Congress Water, Sperm and Adamantine Candles, Spices, Black and Green Teas, Glues, Gelatine, Lamp, Neatsfoot, Train and Salad Oils, White Lead and Paints of every description, Varnishes, Brushes, Pure Wines, Brandy and Gin for Medical use, London Porter, Surgical Instruments, Trusses, Braces, Supporters, &c.,

Constantly on hand, together with all other articles in my line for sale at the lowest prices.

JAS. N. SMITH,
North West Corner Market Square.

April 19. 97-tf

Harpers' Magazine for July, just received. E. J. HALE & SON.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 7, 1856.

THE NATION'S ANNIVERSARY.—The celebration in this place, on Friday last, was unusually interesting. The fine military display, the great and prolonged procession, the crowded attendance of ladies, including ladies, and more than all, the rich intellectual treat afforded by the Orator, serve to impress this upon the mind as a peculiarly notable day in Fayetteville.

The Programme was handsomely carried out by the Marshal, Major Brantly, and his Assistants, with the Committee of Arrangements.

At the Hall, the opening Prayer was by the Rev. Mr Gilchrist. The National Declaration was read by Jesse G. Shepherd, Esq.; the Mecklenburg Declaration by Wm. Bow, Esq.; and then the Oration followed by Benj. R. Huske, Esq. Our memory does not recall a similar effort more decidedly marked by the qualities of elegance of classical learning and taste, earnest and judicious thought, and manly oratory. His subject was the condition of the country, and the influence upon that condition of defective education and evil habits. There was much in such a theme, truthfully treated, to make one sad; but it might also serve to make us wise, if duly heeded. As to the orator himself, the impression is anything but saddening. We look forward to a bright career of honor and usefulness as being before him, and doubt not that he will make his mark in that profession which has had so many brilliant adornments. He certainly has our warmest wishes for the success which we are sure he will deserve.

We intended to speak particularly of the Military Companies, and especially of the new one; but a correspondent has performed that duty for us. See his communication, which we endorse.

At night, an immense crowd attended the beautiful Exhibition of Fire Works, with which the government is kind enough to furnish us once a year.

The day passed off plessantly, without accident.

CANDIDATES.—B. F. Little, Esq. is the American candidate for the House of Commons in Richmond county.

We learn from the Edenton Banner that P. H. Winston, Esq., declines being a candidate for the Legislature in Bertie county, and that John Wilson, Esq., has been nominated in his stead.

POLITICS IN THE HOUSE.—There is great deal of speculation as to the result of the Presidential election should it go to the present House of Representatives next winter. The following is a correct statement of parties as tested in the Speaker's election:

Maine,	*Black Republican,*	1
N Hampshire,	"	1
Vermont,	"	1
Massachusetts,	"	1
Rhode Island,	"	1
Connecticut,	"	1
New York,	"	1
New Jersey,	"	1
Pennsylvania,	"	1
Ohio,	"	1
Indiana,	"	1
Illinois,	"	1
Michigan,	"	1
Wisconsin,	"	1
Iowa,	"	1
California,	"	1
		16
Maine,	*American,*	1
Kentucky,	"	1
Virginia,	"	1
Georgia,	"	1
Alabama,	"	1
Mississippi,	"	1
Louisiana,	"	1
Arkansas,	"	1
Florida,	"	1
California,	"	1
		8
Maine,	*Democratic,*	1
Virginia,	"	1
Georgia,	"	1
Alabama,	"	1
Mississippi,	"	1
Louisiana,	"	1
Arkansas,	"	1
Florida,	"	1
California,	"	1
		10
Tennessee,	*Equally divided,*	1
Illinois,	"	1
Missouri,	"	1
Texas,	"	1
Iowa,	"	1
		5

A majority, or 16, is necessary to elect. No party has that majority, and no election can be made without a combination of parties.

NORTHERN MOVEMENTS.—The Massachusetts American Convention that took up Fremont in preference to Fillmore, last week, was composed of 329 delegates.

On the first ballot for President, Fremont had 253; Fillmore, 219; Stockton, 7; Banks, 6; and Pomeroy, 1.

On the second ballot, Fremont had 280, and Fillmore 197.

The Old Line Whigs of Baltimore have appointed 11 delegates to a State Convention—all pledged to Fillmore. There was no dissenting voice.

PINE SPIRITS BARRELS.—K. P. Hill, Esq. writes to the Editor of the Arator, that he makes Spirits Turpentine barrels of pine wood; and he promises "to satisfy every one who feels an interest in the matter, that Pine Spirit Barrels can be made to hold the Spirits of Turpentine just as well as the Oak; and if so, it will be an actual saving of thousands of dollars to the distilleries of North Carolina annually. I have tried it, and have a number in New York and Wilmington all fall and winter and during this spring, at the highest market prices."

The credit of the State of California was discredited in New York last week by a failure to pay the interest on her debt. Her bonds were subsequently offered at 84, but buyers only offered 55.

Found Dead.—We learn that an inquest was held on the 27th ult., over the body of John McFarlan, who was found dead in the vicinity of Long Street, Moore county. Verdict—that the deceased came to his death from cause to the jurors unknown.—*N. Carolinian.*

THE KANSAS QUESTION IN CONGRESS.—The two Houses have taken action at last on this troublesome subject; but the action is altogether antagonistic. The House, after rejecting a bill to admit Kansas as a State, under its sham constitution concocted at Topeka, reconsidered that decision, and passed the bill, 100 votes to 97.

The Senate, on the contrary, has passed the bill to authorise the preparatory steps to the formation of a State government.

The House bill will undoubtedly be rejected in the Senate—there is some consolation in that. But whether the Senate bill will fare any better in the House, may be doubted. The result may be no legislation at all. And perhaps that will be the safest course.

As for the voluminous report of the Kansas Investigating Committee, that is well understood to be a grand electioneering black republican document. It is supposed that it will make a book of 1000 pages, which will doubtless be devoured among the free soilers as greedily as if it were another Uncle Tom's Cabin.

The following was the vote on the final passage of the Senate's bill:—

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Bell of Tennessee, Benjamin, Biggs, Bigler, Bright, Brodhead, Brown, Cass, Clay, Crittenden, Douglas, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Geyer, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson, Jones of Iowa, Mallory, Pratt, Pugh, Reid, Sebastian, Slidell, Stuart, Thompson of Kentucky, Toombs, Toucey, Weller, Wright, and Yulee—33.

Nays—Messrs. Bell of New Hampshire, Collamer, Dodge, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hale, Seward, Trumbull, Wade, and Wilson—12.

In the House, the 100 votes for the Topeka bill were all Northern men. Of the 97 against it, 75 were Southern and the following 22 Northern:—

Allen, Illinois.	Herbert, Cal.
Brown, Pa.	Jones, Pa.
Cadwallader, Pa.	Kelly, N. Y.
Denver, Cal.	Marshall, Ill.
Dunn, Indiana.	Miller, Indiana.
English, "	Packer, Pa.
Fuller, Me.	Peck, Mich.
Fuller, Pa.	Valk, N. Y.
Hall, Iowa.	Wheeler, N. Y.
Harris, Ill.	Whitney, "
Haven, N. Y.	Williams, "

The Washington Union contrasts the two bills as follows:—

"Those two bills present the issue on which all national men will cheerfully go before the country in the presidential canvass. It is now so much simplified that the popular judgment can be rendered with a perfect understanding of its merits. When the Senate bill was introduced it was conceded by the opposition to have many provisions that were satisfactory. Before it was finally passed, every objection that had even a show of plausibility was removed by amendment. The two leading objections were that by the laws of Kansas free discussion was made criminal; this objection was removed. The other objection was that many of the free-State inhabitants have left the Territory on account of the disturbances there. This was removed by Judge Douglas's amendment. The measure, as it finally passed, guards with scrupulous care the rights of the inhabitants of Kansas, and secures to a majority a fair and impartial expression of their will. It provides that the true spirit and intent of the Kansas law shall be carried out, and that the will of the people shall determine the character of their domestic institutions. Such is the measure adopted by the national men of the Senate for the immediate settlement of the Kansas troubles.

"In competition with this measure of liberal justice, the majority in the House present a bill which brings Kansas into the Union immediately, with a constitution adopted by only a portion of a party in Kansas, and against the probable wishes of a large majority of the inhabitants—adopted without the sanction of law, with no regard to the forms of law, in direct opposition to law, and in open defiance of the constitutional authorities of the Territory. The measure disfranchises at least one-half of the people of the Territory, and refuses to them any voice in the formation of the fundamental law. If it be the policy of the opposition to keep up the sectional agitation, they will adhere to their revolutionary measure. If they want justice done in Kansas, and the country restored to peace and quiet, they will accept the bill of the Senate."

THE SAN FRANCISCO TROUBLES.—Not only is the city under the command of the armed military forces of the Vigilance Committee, but the latter body has shipped off, per force, numbers of the refuse of all creation who had congregated in that city—gamblers, thieves, bullies, &c.,—a good many of whom have already arrived in this country. Three of the most notorious of these assaulted a member of the Vigilance Committee in New York, last week. They had all come over together in the last steamer.

It is stated that the Vigilance Committee has given formal notice to Mr. Bigler, one of the Senators in Congress from California, that he must not come back to that State. What crime he had committed, to cause this ostracism, we know not.

Our far-off possessions seem at present to be anything but acquisitions. Revolution and anarchy and Lynch law in California; civil war, murder and robbery in Kansas; and martial law, with the deposition of the judiciary, in Washington Territory.

HEAVY TAXES.—It is stated that in California the average taxation per head, for the support of the State government, is from sixteen to nineteen dollars in the agricultural counties, and from three to six dollars per head in the mining districts.

The agricultural counties are dissatisfied with this discrimination, and propose to repudiate by refusing to elect assessors, and thus prevent the return of the taxable value of their property.

In North Carolina, we sometimes hear complaints of the burthen of taxation, though it is not half a dollar per head for the State.

The Hon. Kenneth Rayner has published a long letter declining the nomination of the bolters from the American Fillmore Convention for the Vice Presidency. He declares himself in favor of Fillmore and Donelson.

Minister Gadsden Recalled.—It is reported from Washington that General Gadsden has been recalled from his mission to Mexico, and that he only returns there to arrange his private affairs.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, on motion of Mr. Cass, an inquiry was instituted into the reported declaration of martial law by Gov. Stevens of Washington Territory, and the arrest and ordering off of the U. S. Judge. Mr. Cass said that nothing but a case of extreme necessity could justify such doings. Gen. Jackson had resorted to like proceedings, in an extreme case, and if the country had not sustained him, he would have been a ruined man.

A long debate took place on the bill to authorise the people of Kansas to form a State government.

On Wednesday, the Senate again took up the Kansas bill, (Mr. Douglas's,) and remained in session in consideration of it till Thursday morning at 8 o'clock, when it was *passed*.

A motion by Mr. Adams to strike out of the bill the clause which gives the right of suffrage to all persons who shall have filed their declaration of intention to become citizens of the United States in compliance with the naturalization laws, was carried, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Adams, Bayard, Bell of Tennessee, Biggs, Brodhead, Brown, Clay, Clayton, Collamer, Crittenden, Fessenden, Fitzpatrick, Foot, Foster, Geyer, Hunter, Iverson, Mallory, Mason, Reid, Thompson of Kentucky, and Yulee—22.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Bigler, Bright, Cass, Dodge, Douglas, Evans, Jones of Iowa, Pugh, Seward, Slidell, Toombs, Weller, Wilson, and Wright—15.

Mr. Wilson then moved to amend the bill by striking out all after the enacting clause, and inserting the following:

"That all acts passed by the legislature of Kansas, or by any assembly acting as such, be, and the same are hereby, abrogated, and declared void and of no effect."

Mr Crittenden hoped that the senator who offered that amendment would give some explanation of the manner in which that proposition would meet the present issue. It seemed to him to be entirely inadequate for that purpose.

Mr. Wilson said his object was to strike out the entire bill, which was one to make Kansas a slave State, and to repeal the laws of that legislature which was forced upon the people of Kansas by 4,900 invaders from the State of Missouri.

Mr. Weller thought that the repeal of all their laws would leave matters to be settled in Kansas by physical force.

Mr. Toombs. Nobody objects to that!

Mr. Seward remarked that he should vote for the amendment with the greatest pleasure.

Mr. Crittenden opposed the amendment with much earnestness.

Mr. Clayton had served long in public life, but, from the first day that he entered this hall to the present time, he had never believed this country to be in so much danger as it is now. The senator from New York, [Mr. Seward] had said that the day of compromises was past; but if that was so, he believed that the duration of this republic was at an end. The constitution of the United States was a compromise, and compromises were necessary in all the affairs of life. He thought the bill before the Senate would not prove an effectual remedy for the troubles in Kansas; for, if it should become a law, the application of that Territory next session for admission as a State would produce an excitement greatly exceeding that of 1820. He preferred that Kansas should remain for some time in a state of pupilage before being admitted as a State.

Mr. Toombs expressed his surprise that when he brought forward a proposition to allow the *bona fide* inhabitants of Kansas to regulate their institutions for themselves there should be so much opposition to it. The abolitionists say that the majority of the inhabitants of the Territory are in favor of freedom, and that the present laws were forced upon them by missionaries; but if that is so—if they believe what they say, why do they object to a pure ballot-box, protected by the whole power of the general government? What can they ask more fair or just than that?

Mr. Wilson's amendment was rejected. Mr. Grier offered an amendment providing that "no law shall be made or have force or effect which shall require a test oath or oath to support any act as a qualification for any civil office or public trust, or for any employment or profession, or to serve as a juror, or vote at an election; or to impose any tax when the condition affects the exercise of the right of suffrage by any qualified voter, or which shall restrain or prohibit the free discussion of any law or subject of legislation in the said Territory, or the free expression of opinion thereon by the people of said territory.

The amendment was adopted, after debate—yeas 40, nays 3.

Mr. Seward offered a substitute proposing to admit Kansas as a State, with the Topeka constitution. Rejected,—yeas 11, nays 36!

The bill was then *passed* by a vote of yeas 33, nays 12!

Ten thousand copies of the bill were ordered to be printed, and then at *eight* o'clock, A. M., the Senate adjourned.

On Thursday, by previous understanding no members were present in the Senate Chamber, and the President adjourned the body over to Monday.

In the House of Representatives, on Tuesday, a motion was made to reconsider the Kansas bill which had been rejected on the preceding day. This produced a long and rather excited debate. Before it was concluded, the majority (freesoilers) of the Committee which went to Kansas to take testimony presented their report. An hour or two was devoted to reading it, when, without concluding, the House adjourned.

On Wednesday, Mr. Houston, of Alabama, asked the unanimous consent of the House to take from the Speaker's table, for the purpose of considering, the Senate resolution proposing to fix a day for the final adjournment of both houses of Congress.

Many and loud objections were made from the black republican side of the House.

Two hours were spent in reading the remainder of the Report of the Kansas Committee; which was finally referred to the Committee on Elections.

On Thursday, Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, gave notice that he would call the Sumner assault case up on Tuesday, and move the previous question on Wednesday.

The vote rejecting the bill for the admission of Kansas with the Topeka constitution was reconsidered and that bill passed—ayes 100, nays 97. Adjourned to Monday.

Personal.—Hon. Edward Stanly, of California, formerly of North Carolina, arrived in New York on Saturday, in the Illinois.

A FANATICAL SERMON.—The Episcopal Church at the North has endeavored, and generally with success, to keep aloof from the abolition excitement. But on Sunday night the 29th ult., the Rev. Dudley A. Tyng, of the Church of the Epiphany, Philadelphia, (son of the Rev Dr. Tyng of N. Y.) after previous notice in the papers, preached a furious abolition tirade, in the course of which he was interrupted by one of the wardens, who strongly complained of his conduct, and a number of other persons took up their hats and walked out.

Subsequently, the Vestry of the Church adopted the following very proper resolutions:—

Resolved, That the members of the Vestry have learned with deep and sincere regret, that the Rector of this Church has deemed it his duty to select the Lord's day and the pulpit of this Church, as the time and place for the discussion of sectional politics, and while desiring to entertain and express nothing inconsistent with the highest respect for a gentleman holding so sacred and important an office, they feel it a solemn obligation to declare their disapprobation of the substitution of such themes for the simple preaching of Jesus Christ and Him crucified as the hope of a ruined world.

Resolved, That we most respectfully but firmly protest against any repetition of such like sermons as that preached on the evening of Sunday, the 29th instant.

Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to communicate to the Rector a copy of the foregoing resolutions.

MASSACHUSETTS AMERICANS.—The American State Convention met at Springfield on Tuesday last for the purpose of organizing for the campaign. Fremont and Johnston, the Black Republican and bolting K. N. candidates, were nominated as the American candidates by about one hundred majority. About one hundred of the delegates then bolted and ratified the nomination of Fillmore & Donelson.

We suppose that the vote of the State will be cast for Col. Fremont.

Extract from a letter to the Editors of the Observer.

RED SULPHUR SPRINGS,
MONROE COUNTY, VA., July 1, 1856.

Gentlemen: After three days' fatiguing travel, I arrived here last Thursday evening, and feel decidedly better than when I left home. I do not ascribe to the waters (though it may be) this improvement, as the time I have been here would hardly warrant it; the retirement and ease of the place, and perhaps the climate too, certainly must contribute. When I got here I could not walk more than one hundred yards; to-day I have walked five hundred yards around these "hills," with little fatigue. The water is very cool and its taste delightful to me. I am greatly encouraged in the hope of an entire recovery. My chest, which has been very painful, is nearly relieved from the pains.

From accounts given, most wonderful cures have been effected by the use of these waters in most diseases of a pulmonary character, and especially in bronchitis, hemorrhages, and chest diseases generally, when taken in the incipiency of the disease; but persons who have passed into *actual* consumption derive but little and some no benefit at all. If half the virtues stated exist in these waters, all persons affected as intimated should lose no time in getting to this place.

There are about thirty five persons here now, and a great many expected in this month. I am alone from the Cape Fear, and indeed from our good old State so far, and would be greatly pleased to see some of you here this Summer.

Why are not our waters analyzed? We certainly must have the same in this range of mountains, (the Alleghanies, and perhaps in the Blue Ridge,) and I know I should prefer to visit our own.

After passing Lynchburg, the mountain country commences, in most beautiful ranging hills, and soon you strike the Blue Ridge, and next the Alleghanies, in the flats of which are fine crops of corn, oats and wheat. The lands are in a fine state of cultivation, and in many places hills of 150 feet are cultivated to their tops, though they seem to be almost perpendicular.

One would think it impossible that a rail road could be built through such a country; but the road winds the bases in beautiful curves and grades, perfectly imperceptible, only when one looks out. Many of the curves are in the shape of the letter S, and in the first coach at points the whole of the Engine may be seen as it were turning back. This is the case also upon the very fine Turnpike from Newberne Depot, on South Side Road, to this place; and if any person ever dreamed of falling down precipices, in travelling over these mountains he would feel certain in the conviction that "there is something in dreams." This is latitude 37° 37', and surrounded on all sides by mountains near 300 feet high. The Ravine in which is the village is at the South end 200 feet wide; its course is North 150 yards, it then changes its course to North West, and then West, and terminates in a narrow point. This is "down hill" in very fact, and all who come here realize that they are "down hill," with a prospect, however, that they will get "up hill" again. The buildings, and every thing else, both naturally and by improvement, are tastefully arranged, and the comforts and attention good. Maj. Campbell, one of the proprietors, is a very clever gentleman, and Mr. Coleby, superintendent, is an exceedingly courteous, intelligent and accommodating officer and gentleman.

But little excitement in politics. There are several "Old line Whigs" here, who are *devoted* to Mr. Fillmore, and will go Donelson for the sake of Mr. Fillmore and the country. They are down on Buchanan generally, and particularly for his mean course to the great Henry Clay. One gentleman remarked in my presence, that "I had rather have the *impression of the memory* of Henry Clay in the Executive Chair, than Buchanan with the best statesman of the *South, of any party*, in his Cabinet."

But I have extended this hurried letter more than will interest you.

LOUISVILLE, July 3

Kentucky Politics.—The Whig State Convention met in this city to-day—seventeen counties being represented. The Lexington Whig platform was adopted, with the additional resolutions that Congress should pass stringent laws to prohibit the importation of foreign paupers and felons, and that the time for the naturalization of foreigners should be extended; also, that the Convention deems it impolitic to make nominations, and recommends to the Whigs of the Union to hold no National Convention, but each Whig to vote for the candidate whose principles conform most nearly to his own. A resolution, expressing the confidence of the Whigs of Kentucky in Millard Fillmore, and saying he was as worthy of their support as in 1848, was rejected by the vote of sixteen counties against, to one in favor.

Col. Fremont's Financial Credit.—Col. Fremont's rumored possessions of fabulous wealth are not credited in Wall street, if the annexed statement of the Journal of Commerce may be believed:

The failure of the State of California to provide for the payment of the interest due on her bonds, July 1st, has excited much attention. We refrained from making any remarks upon it yesterday, because there was a plan on foot to raise the money here, and for obvious reasons, we did not wish to interfere, although doubtful of its success. The plan was for Col. Fremont, who has business connections more or less intimate with Palmer, Cook & Co., to raise the money upon his personal security. His notes, or memoranda of them, were accordingly offered all through the market by the note brokers, but without finding any buyers. However attractive the name might be in capitals at the head of a campaign paper, it has no market value at the foot of an I. O. U., and the plan has been reluctantly abandoned. The State of California is therefore a defaulter.

Indicted for Murder.—The grand jury at Washington have indicted P. T. Herbert, Member of Congress from California, for murder, in shooting Thomas Keating. Mr. Herbert has been arrested and locked up, the crime not admitting of bail.

Mr. Sumner.—Mr. Greeley telegraphs to the New York Tribune:

Mr. Sumner is worse, and is declared in danger of softening of the brain, by his medical friends. He is enjoined to avoid all excitement, and will hardly be permitted to resume his seat this session. He will never fully recover.

The Political Parsons.—The Bangor Democrat pointedly remarks:—"There are a good many clergymen who deliver sermons purporting to be their own composition, which were substantially composed by the writers for the New York Tribune, and previously published by the firm of Greeley, McElrath & Co. They get their texts from the Bible, their expositions from the Tribune."

MARRIED,

In this town, on the 30th ult., by W. R. Love, Esq., Mr. BENJ. BURROUGHS to Mrs. SARAH PRINCE.

On the 3d ult., by William Richardson, Esq., Mr. D. J. JOHNSON of Robeson county, to Miss SARAH JANE, daughter of John McNeill, Esq., of Moore county.

In Sampson county, on the 19th inst., by Amos N. Hall, Esq., Mr. LEWIS HALL to Miss CATHARINE, daughter of Duncan Bedsole.

DIED,

In Robeson county, on the 12th inst., KEMP CULBREATH, aged 65 years and 6 months, leaving a wife and large family of children to mourn over their loss. He was raised in Mecklenburg, Va., but was a resident of the county of Rebeson, N. C., for the last forty years. He was a most worthy citizen, a kind and affectionate husband and father. He suffered a great deal of pain for the last six months, but bore it with christian fortitude and resignation to the will of his Divine Master and Saviour, and died rejoicing in Christ,—entreating his family and friends to prepare to meet him in that blissful abode where there is no sickness, no parting of friends, and no more death, but life everlasting in the presence of the Redeemer. He was a worthy and consistent member of the Presbyterian Church for twenty years back. Truly it may be said, a good man has gone hence to his home in Heaven, where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest. N***, A FRIEND.

Lumberton, June 19, 1856.

At her residence in Sampson county, on the 20th June last, Mrs. SERENA COX, daughter of Seth Ward, formerly of Onslow county, in the 81st year of her age.

In Bladen county, on the 9th ult. Mrs. MARY ANN EDGE, wife of Mr. David S. Edge, aged 28 years and 13 days. Also, on 18th ult. WILLIAM ROPERICK, son of Mr. David S. Edge, aged 1 year and 25 days.

In Newbern, 25th ult., Miss UNICE STANLY, in the 52d year of her age.

In Lenoir county, 3d June, ADMIRAL CROOM, in the 75th year of his age.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—July 7.

BACON—	13	a 00	MOLASSES—		
BEESWAX—	24	a	Cuba	45	a
CANDLES-E. F	18	a 20	New Orleans	48	a 50
Adamantine	30	a 35	NAILS—	5½	a 5½
Sperm	50	a	OILS—Linseed	$1 a	1 10
COFFEE—Rio	13	a 14	Tanners'	75 a	1 00
Laguira	14	a 15	SALT—		
St. Domingo	00	a 00	Liv'p sack	1 50 a	1 60
COTTON—			Alum, bu	0 00 a	0 00
Fair to good	11	a 11½	SEED—		
Common to fair	9½	a 10	Flaxseed	1 25 a	
COTTON BAGGING—			Clover, prlb.	12½ a	15
Gunny	18	a 20	SHOT—		
Dundee	18	a 00	Com. pr bag	2 25 a	0 00
Burlaps	00	a 00	Buck	2 25 a	0 00
COTTON YARNS—			SPIRITS—		
No. 5 to 10	17	a 18	Peach Brandy	70 a	00
DOMESTIC GOODS—			Apple "	50 a	60
Brn. Sheetings	7½	a 8	N. C. Whiskey	35 a	40
Osnaburgs	9½	a 10	Northern "	37 a	40
FEATHERS—	35	a 40	N. E. Rum	50 a	55
FLOUR—			Jamaica "	2 00 a	2 50
Family	6 00	a 0 00	Fr. Brandy	4 00 a	6 00
Superfine	6 10	a 0 00	American Gin	75 a	80
Fine	5 85	a 0 00	Holland "	1 50 a	2 00
Scratched	5 00	a 0 00	SUGAR—		
GRAIN—			Loaf	13	a
Corn	75	a 00	Crushed	13	a 13½
Wheat	1 20	a 1 25	St. Croix	12	a 12½
Oats	40	a 00	Porto Rico	10½	a 11
Peas	75	a 80	New Orleans	10	a 11
Rye	75	a 0 05	TALLOW—	12	a 12
HIDES—Dry	10	a 00	TOBACCO—		
Green	4	a 5	Leaf	00 a	00
IRON—			Manufactured	8 a	15
Swedes, co. bar		a 6	WHITE LEAD—	$2½ a	$2½
Ditto, wide		a 7	WINDOW GLASS—		
English	0	a 5	8 x 10	$2½ a	$2½
LARD—	0	a 12	10 x 12	$2½ a	00
LEAD—	8	a 00	WOOL—	16 a	17

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—receipts light.
Cotton—all good grades in demand for home use.
Flour—upward tendency.
Molasses—we advance our quotations.
Turpentine—Virgin 2 25, yellow dip 1 80; Spirits 30 to 31.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

New virgin Turpentine 2 75, old 1 84, yellow dip 2 30, hard 1 30. Nothing doing in Spirits, Rosin or Tar. Super Flour 6 75, Extra $7. Northern Hay 60 to $1.

At New York, Southern Flour bouyant at 6 65 to 8 75. Southern Wheat 1 55 to 1 65. Southern Corn 60 to 66. Middling upland Cotton 11¼. Spirits Turpentine 37. Rosin 1 62½.

Total receipts of cotton, 3,445,034 bales, against 2,661,104 last year. Increase 783,930

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

July 2.—Schrs. A F Howe from Newburyport, Mass; Araminta from Baltimore; W H Howard from Sloop Point. 4—Brigs Maria T Wilder from Wiscasset, Me., Philip Larabee from Bath, Me; Schrs W A Ellis and Pedee from New York. 5—Brig Reuben Carver from Boston; Schr Myrover from New York.

Bank of Fayetteville Stock at Auction.

WILL be sold at the Market, at 12 o'clock on Tuesday the 8th inst., SEVENTY SHARES of the Stock of the Bank of Fayetteville.

Terms made known at Sale.

J. B. FERGUSON, Auct'r.

July 7. 1t

40 Boxes Fresh Crackers, just received and for sale by

CHARLES BANKS

July 7 1856. 19 2w

N. M. MURCHISON,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

July 1 1856. 6m

F. & Northern Plank Road Co.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will take place at the Town Hall on Thursday, 12th inst., at 12 o'clock.

JNO. M. ROSE, Sec'y.

July 1, 1856. 1t

LOST MULE.

STRAYED off on the 29th June, a Gray MULE, 4 or 5 years old, of medium size, and in good condition. Any one taking up said Mule will be fairly compensated by notifying the subscriber.

WM. S. MALLETT.

July 4, 1856. 19-3t

VERY NICE

SALMON, COD FISH and IRISH POTATOES, just received and for sale by POWERS & TROY.

July 7. 19-2t

A fine lot No. 3. MACKEREL, in Bbls. and Half Bbls., just received and for sale by POWERS & TROY.

July 7. 19-2t

NOTICE.

I WILL attend by myself or deputy, at the following times and places, to receive the Taxes due from the Citizens of Cumberland county for the year 1856, viz:

At Black River Muster Ground		Monday,	July 14th.
Flea Hill District,	"	Tuesday,	" 15th.
Lock's Creek	"	Thursday,	" 17th.
Cedar Creek	"	Friday,	" 18th.
Carver's Crk	"	Saturday,	" 19th.
Quewhiffle old place	"	Col. Smith's Thursday,	" 31st.
71st	"	(A. Monroe's) Friday,	Aug. 1st.
Rockfish Bridge	"	McNeill's Saturday,	" 2d.

At the above named times and places, the Candidates for Members of the General Assembly, and for Sheriff of Cumberland county, will attend and address their fellow-citizens.

ALEX. JOHNSON, Sheriff.

June 28, 1856. 19-5t

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

THE following is a complete List of Articles subject to Taxation, required to be given in on oath, by all persons liable to be taxed:

No. of Town Lots; Valuation of Town Property; No. of acres of Land; Valuation of Land; Locality of Land; White Polls; Black Polls; Free Black Polls; Studs and Jacks; Price per Season; Annual Interest; Capital employed in Negro Trading; Capital employed in every other species of Trade; Dividend or Profit in Stocks of any kind; Dentists, Physicians, Lawyers, and Salaried Officers. Valuation of Gold and Silver Plate and Ornamental Jewelry; Number and Value of Pleasure Carriages; Gold Watches; Silver Watches; Harps; Piano Fortes; Pistols; Bowie Knives; Dirks and Sword-canes; Bowling Alleys; Number of Packs of Playing Cards sold; Mortgages and Deeds of Trust Registered; Agents of Insurance Companies; Toll-bridges and Ferries.

NOTE.—Merchants' Tax, Tavern Tax, License Tax, Peddlers' Tax, Billiard Tax, Tax on Ethiopian Serenaders, Comic Singers, Circuses, Collections of Animals, &c., receivable by Sheriffs.

Tax Payers will please prepare themselves, according to this List, before calling upon the Receiver.

A. J. O'HANLON,

1t Tax Receiver for Fayetteville District

Agency of North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company.

THE subscriber having been appointed Agent for the above Company, will be pleased to take Risks in this place and vicinity, on the most reasonable terms.

AUG. W. STEEL.

July 5, 1856. 19-3t

Carolinian and Argus copy 3 mos.

ROBESON INSTITUTE.

M. CURRIE, PRINCIPAL.

THE Exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Monday the 14th July (inst.,) under the care of M. Currie, Esq. as Principal, whose long and successful experience in teaching is a guaranty that its character as the most popular School in the county, will be fully maintained.

RATES OF TUITION PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS:

Primary Classes,	$6
Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar and History,	12
Mathematical and Natural Science,	15
Ancient Languages,	18

The Classical and Mathematical Course will be such as to prepare Students for the Sophomore Class in the University of North Carolina.

The Principal will also have charge of the large and commodious Steward's Hall, where Board can be obtained,—thus securing to Students at a distance from home the great advantage of being under the constant care and supervision of the Principal.

Board $2 per week, or $80 per Session, exclusive of lights,—payable quarterly.

Address the Principal, at "St. Paul's, Robeson county, N. C."

July 4, 1856. 19-2t

Argus and Carolinian copy twice.

JOHNSTON ACADEMY.

THIS Institution is situated in the Western part of the county of Johnston, and about fifteen miles south of Raleigh, in one of the healthiest parts of the country, and in a most excellent moral neighborhood. It is composed of two Departments, Male and Female, the former under the care and instruction of John W. Stuart, of Randolph Macon College, Virginia, and the latter under the care and instruction of Miss Flora Graham of Fayetteville, a graduate of first honors from Greensborough Female Institute of this State; both of whom come highly recommended from their respective Institutions; and from the general satisfaction they have given heretofore to their Patrons and the Trustees, we think we hazard nothing in saying that a better preparatory School cannot be found anywhere in the country.

The exercises of this Institution will be resumed on the second Monday of July, being the 14th day of the month, and continue for a Session of five months. Board can be had in first rate families for seven dollars per month.

TERMS OF TUITION:

For the Primary English Branches,	$10 00
Higher English Branches,	12 50
Languages, Latin and Greek,	15 00
Drawing and Painting Extra,	5 00
Music with the use of Piano,	20 00

No deduction will be made from these prices except for protracted sickness.

Students can enter at any time during the Session, but it is to be hoped they will commence with the Session.

A good Church is immediately at the Academy at which there is preaching twice a month, and several other Churches in the neighborhood.

A. J. LEACH,
Dr J. T. LEACH,
JOHN McLEAN,
Rev. T. GARARD,
W. R. TURNER,
SETH WOODALL,
B. H. TOMLINSON,
S. SMITH,
Trustees

July 1, 1856. 19-6w

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., July 5, 1856:

Jno Albrit
Alex'r Bunn, Thos Bell, Mrs John Brown, Mary C Buie, Harriet E Bell, J Burgwin, Mrs Mary Bryan, Joseph Carle, Alex'r Campbell, Thos Cunningham, J A Currie Wm Carper, W W Clark 2, Wm G Devane, Madam Angele DeMota, Rev Dr C F Deems
B F Fields Charrissa Fowler.
Mdlle Greddy, W H Graham.
Chas Harris, Chas Hobbs, Alex'r Henly, Math Haller
S W Jordon
Jno Ledbetter, E T Long.
Malcom Morrisson, Sir F Morrisson, Jno Mitchell, Jno Messer, Rev R C Maynard
W D McLean, Isabella McArthur, Jno T McLean, Mrs Effie McNeill.
G W Nasson 2.
Jas Pride, Jas D C Pool, Hiram Pardee.
Sarah E Rogers
Neill Shaw, Polly Stewart, Jno D Shaw, Jos Small, Dr A Sinclair
Jas Thaggard, Joshua Taylor, T C Trail.
C W Wright, N G Wright, T A R Webster

N. B. Persons calling for any of the above letters will please state that they are advertised.

J. E. BRYAN, P. M.

CAPE FEAR HOTEL, SMITHVILLE, N. C.

OUR IMPROVEMENTS are now completed, and we are prepared, in every way, for the accommodation of regular or transient boarders. FISHING, BATHING, &c.

TERMS $30 to $35 per month, according to rooms; $10 per week; $2 per day. Children and servants half price. Deduction made for families.

A. J. & G. W. GALLOWAY.

June 21. 15-1m

Steamboats for sale.

ONE of the brothers of the "Brothers' Steam Boat Company," has determined to devote his entire attention to his profession. We will therefore sell TWO of our Three Steam Boats, consisting of the "BROTHERS," "JAMES R. GRIST," and "SCOTTISH CHIEF," with complement of Flats, upon accommodating terms. Our CHARTER PRIVILEGES extend to navigating the CAPE FEAR and DEEP RIVERS, without any individual liability clause. If desired a sale of one or more of these Boats can be made in such way as to pass the benefits of our Charter to both Rivers. The Brothers is admirably adapted to running above the Locks—and all the Boats are in excellent order, and are well suited to the business on the River.

For terms, address JAMES BANKS,
Pres't Brothers Steam Boat Co.,
Fayetteville, N. C.
JOHN BANKS, Wilmington, N. C.

June 21, 1856. 15-6w

Argus and N. Carolinian, Wilmington Journal, and Herald copy 3 weeks.

BANK OF CLARENDON at Fayetteville,
JUNE 20, 1856.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on the 21 Monday in July next, being the 14th, at 11 o'clock.

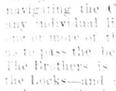
15] J. W. SANDFORD, Cashier.

EDWIN GLOVER.

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,

At the old Stand, North side of Hay Street,

FAYETTEVILLE.



HAS just returned from the North with the largest Stock of Goods he has ever offered in this market, which he will sell at very low prices. Among his assortment may be found Gold and Silver Watches of all kinds, some very fine; Gold Fobs, Vest and Guard Chains; Seals and Keys; Pen Buckles; Spectacles of all kinds; Breast Pins and Ear Rings in sets, something new; all kinds of Finger Rings; Bracelets; Gold Pencils with Pens; Gold Lockets; Studs; Collar and Sleeve Buttons; Gold Pen and Pencils with India Rubber Cases, a new article; fine Pearl Card Cases; Pocket Compass, with Seal attached; Card Beads; Port Monnais; Jet Necklaces; fine Jet Pins; Accordeons; Music Boxes, &c.

SILVER WARE: Silver Forks; Silver Table and Tea Spoons; Sugar and Preserve Spoons; Mustard and Salt Spoons; Silver Cups, Butter Knives, Fruit Knives.

PLATED GOODS: Forks; Table and Tea Spoons; Butter Dishes; Castors; Card Baskets; Ladies' Work Boxes; a good assortment of Military Goods; a fine lot of Clocks, and very many other articles which his friends and the public are invited to examine.

Strict attention paid to WATCH REPAIRING.

June 7. 11-3m

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the name of John H. & J. Martine, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The Business of the late firm will be settled by either of the partners, who will use the name of the firm in liquidation.

JOHN H. MARTINE,
JAMES MARTINE.

Fayetteville, May 5, 1856. 14-1m

The Subscriber will continue the Business at the old stand in his own name.

JAMES MARTINE.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of W. F. & E. F. Moore, are requested to come forward and make payment, as their copartnership ceased on the 1st of March, 1856.

W. F. & E. F. MOORE.

June 6, 1856. 11-tf

Look to Your Interest in Time.

THE Proprietor, after having the misfortune of getting burnt out, has rebuilt his Steam Saw Mill and is now prepared to furnish

LUMBER

at short notice, either in town or at the Mill, 8 miles from Fayetteville, on the Western Plank Road. I hope to receive patronage inasmuch as I am in the midst of the best heart Timber and can furnish any length from 10 to 42 feet long, which I hope will suit Steam Boat men wishing to get long timber at short notice. I also intend keeping Lumber at TROY & MARSH'S Store, who will still act as my Agents, and forward bills for Lumber to me at my Mill. My terms for lumber shall be as favorable as any for the same kind of lumber. Those wishing to address me can do so at Manchester P. O., Cumberland Co., N. C. DAVID RIVETT.

June 9, 1856. 11-6m

GREEN & WEAR,

Watch Makers, Jewellers,

AND

Metallographers,

HAVING associated themselves together for the purpose of carrying on the above branches of business, would respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country, that they have leased the Store on the North-West corner of the Fayetteville Hotel Building, on Hay street, where they are prepared to execute orders in the above branches in a satisfactory and workmanlike manner, and respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

R. D. GREEN. J. S. WEAR.

A CARD.

MR. R. D. GREEN, Watch Maker, respectfully begs leave to return his thanks to his very numerous patrons while having charge of the Watch Department in the firm of Messrs. Beasley & Houston, and hopes the work done by him in the past may be a sufficient recommendation for the future.

N. B. All Watches to be repaired will be taken apart in the presence of the owner, and a written estimate given of necessary repairs, which will be warranted for Two Years.

April 9. 84-tf

LOST.

LAST Night, between the Market House and the Eagle House, a small PORTE MONNIA, containing about $25 or $30, consisting of two Five Dollar Gold pieces, three Two-and-a-Half Gold pieces and four One Dollar Gold; also some small change and a bill or two. A suitable reward will be given for the recovery of the above described Purse and Money.

WM. McLEOD.

Fayetteville, June 4, 1856. 10-tf

Cape Fear Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale THREE HUNDRED and EIGHTY-FIVE Acres of Land on Cape Fear River below Smith's Ferry, in Cumberland county, running with the river to the lands of Mrs. Byrd.

A portion of the land is cleared and fenced. It is well adapted to the cultivation of corn, oats and the usual crops of the river lands. The part uncleared has on it some good swamp, which may be easily prepared for use.

It will be sold on a credit of twelve months. Persons wishing to buy can call on the owner at this place.

J. G. SHEPHERD.

April 8. 91-tf

New Goods! New Goods!!

J. C. THOMSON is now receiving an unusually large assortment of the latest styles of Spring and Summer

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,

Ladies' and Misses Gaiters, Buskins and Slippers, Children and Servant's Shoes, of various kinds, qualities and prices.

ALSO,

Carpet Bags, Travelling and Packing Trunks.

Which he offers for sale at low prices for CASH, or to prompt paying Customers. Those wishing goods in his line will please call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

J. C. THOMSON, Market Square.

March 26. 99-tf

JOSEPH BAKER, JR.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.

March 28, 1853. 79-tf

BENJAMIN R. HUSKE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

MAY be found at the Office formerly occupied by Walter A. Huske, Esq., on Bow Street.

Will attend the Counties of Moore, Cumberland and Robeson. And obtain Bounty Land and Pensions under the various acts.

March 15, 1855. 81tf

ANDREW J. STEDMAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAVING removed to Pittsborough, N. C., will attend regularly, the Courts of Chatham, Moore, and Harnett Counties.

April 10, 1855. 81-tf

W. A. HUSKE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND

CLERK AND MASTER IN EQUITY.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

May be found at the Equity Office, in the Court House.

Sept. 22, 1855. 68-tf

TROY & McLEAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

LUMBERTON, N. C.

May 8, 1856. 2-tf

J. A. SPEARS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ATTENDS the Courts of Cumberland, Harnett, Wake and Johnston.

Feby 13, 1856. 78-1yr

Address, Toomer, Harnett Co., N. C.

"LAW COPARTNERSHIP."

WE, the undersigned, have this day formed a Law Copartnership, and will practice in the Courts of the following counties of this State: Chatham, Cumberland, Moore, Harnett, and the Supreme Court.

J. H. HAUGHTON.
JNO. MANNING.

Pittsborough, N. C., Jan'y 1, 1856. 72tf

H. L. HOLMES,

Attorney at Law, Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE on corner of Front and Princess street, under Journal office.

Dec. 12. 48-tf

THOS. H. TILLINGHAST,

BOOKBINDER,

Anderson Street, opposite North of E. J. Hale & Son's Bookstore.

MUSIC, Magazines, and all descriptions of Books are bound in all styles in the best and most substantial manner, on terms, the same as at any place in the South. Persons wishing to know the prices of binding, will be supplied with a list personally or by letter.

Sept. 25, 1855. 39-tf

Dr. K. A. BLACK.

OFFICE Front Rooms, over Dr. S. J. Hinsdale's Chemist and Drug Store.

Feb'y 7, 1856. 76-tf

D. W. C. BENBOW, D. D. S.,

Graduate of the Baltimore College of DENTAL SURGERY.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.
" " " 3 P. M. to 5 P. M.

DR. BENBOW may be found at his Room near the Market, where all who are in need of the services of a Dentist are respectfully invited to call. All operations performed upon the latest and most approved plans. To those in need of *Artificial Teeth*, he would simply say that he is behind in no improvement. He inserts from one to an entire set upon fine Gold or Platina plate, which he guarantees to be equally as serviceable as the natural organs.

He spends nine months of each year in this place, (from 1st of October to the 1st of July.)

Sept. 29. 40-tf

R. M. ORRELL,

AUCTIONEER

AND

Commission Merchant.

April 9, 1855. 90-tf

T. C. WORTH,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Jan'y 10, 1856. 68-tf

CHARLES BANKS,

CONFECTIONER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, &c

GREEN STREET,

Fayetteville, N. C.

March 1, 1853. 73tf

W. P. ELLIOTT,

General Commission and Forwarding Merchan

WILMINGTON, N. C.

June 10, 1854. 4tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.

COMMISSION

AND

FORWARDING MERCHANT,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb. 12, 1855. 67

J. S. BANKS,

Commission Merchant,

Wilmington, N. C.

Jan'y 1, 1855. 66-tf

S. M. THOMAS,

DEALER IN

FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BOOTS AND SHOES, SHEETINGS, COTTON YARNS, KERSEYS, BLANKETS, &c., &c.

Corner Market and Gillespie St., Fayetteville, N.C.

Dec. 17, 1855. 62-tf

Worth & Utley,

Forwarding and General Commission

MERCHANTS,

Fayetteville, N. C.

J. A. WORTH. (72tf) JOS. UTLEY.

LOVERD ELDRIDGE,

Attorney at Law,

WILL attend the Courts of Johnston and Sampson Counties.

Smithfield, April 15, 1856. 96-tf

G. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

HAVE just received a large and well selected assortment of

HARDWARE AND GROCERIES,

to which they invite the attention of Country Merchants.

March 17, 1855. 84-

J. C. POE,

DEALER IN

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,

AND READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Particular attention paid to Ladies' Dress Goods and Trimmings.

Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

May 26, 1855. 4-tf

J. CREECH,

GROCER & COMMISSION MERCHANT,

29 NORTH WATER ST., WILMINGTON, N. C.,

WILL pay diligent attention to the sale of all kinds of Produce and Naval Stores. Money advanced on consignments when required, avoiding unnecessary charges and sending prompt returns. He has on hand and is constantly receiving, GROCERIES suitable to the wants of country Merchants and Farmers. Has in store and shall always keep on hand a large stock of LIQUORS, and some Wines, London Porter, Brown Stout, Scotch Ale; and shall receive weekly, FRUITS, such as Oranges, Lemons, Apples and Raisins, which will be sold at wholesale very low for Cash. Quick sales and small profits!

J. CREECH.

June 4, 1856. 11-

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,

Commission & Forwarding Merchants,

BROWN'S BUILDING, WATER STREET,

Wilmington, N. C.

Usual advances made on consignments.

Jan'y 17, 1855. 63-tf

NOTICE.

THE notes and accounts due to Jno. M. Beasley, are in the hands of Wm. McL. McKay for collection, as longer indulgence *will not* be given, it is hoped this notice will be sufficient to save costs.

JOHN M. BEASLEY.

June 25, 1855. 12tf

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to us previous to the 1st January will call and settle either by note or cash, and oblige us.

McDONALD & WHALEY.

N. B. A good assortment of SADDLES AND HARNESS always on hand for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Feb'y 17, 1855. 76tf

WOOL ROLLS.

WOOL carded with dispatch at Blount's Creek Factory.

SHEETINGS,
Osnaburgs,
Cotton Yarn, and
Wool Rolls, for sale by

GEO. McNEILL.

June 1854. 7-tf

Fayetteville Candy Manufactory.

THE subscriber still continues to manufacture a superior article of plain and fancy CANDIES at the old stand, (No. 5, Green street, 3 doors North of the Market House,) where he would be happy to see his old friends and customers.

CHARLES BANKS.

March 7, 1853. 73tf

SPIRIT BARRELS.

ALWAYS on hand and for sale at the lowest market price, SUPERIOR SPIRIT BARRELS.

G. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

May 28. 4-tf

PLANK ROAD STOCK.

10 SHARES Northern Plank Road Stock, for sale by

J. B. FERGUSON.

May 12, 1856. 3tf

NEW GOODS.

I AM now receiving my Fall and Winter Stock of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

These goods were bought late in the season, and consequently at reduced prices. My stock of **BOOTS** and **SHOES** is complete, embracing many kinds of extra sizes: Blankets, Kerseys, &c.: Hats, fine and common.

THOS. J. JOHNSON,

Old Stand, near the Cape Fear Bank and Market place.

Nov. 12. 52-tf

200 Casks Fresh Lime, Calcined Plaster, Plastering Hair and Cement, Mackerel and Herring, by

J. W. POWERS & CO.

April 19. 93tf

The subscribers will purchase Spirits Turpentine, or make advances on consignments to their friends in Wilmington, or New York.

C. T. HAIGH & SONS.

April 9, 1855. 90tf

SPRING SUPPLY.

Dr. JAS. F. FOULKES,

Corner of Hay and Donaldson Streets, opposite the Fayetteville Hotel,

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his friends and customers to his complete stock of

DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
Oils, Paints and Dye-Stuffs,

Which he is now receiving, and will offer at prices as low as they can be bought in this market. His object is to sell Medicine that can be depended upon, as he buys none but the genuine article.

Constantly on hand

Burning Fluid, Camphene, Spirits Turpentine; Alcohol, Brandies and Wines, (for Medical purposes;) Congress Water, Citrate Magnesia, East India Castor Oil.

March 15, 1856. 87-tf

JAMES KYLE

Is now receiving his SPRING SUPPLY of

CHEAP GOODS.

AMONG which are,

Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers;
French, Scotch and Domestic Lawns;
Calicoes, French, English and Domestic;
French, Scotch and Domestic Ginghams;
Emb'd and Plain Crape Shawls and Scarfs;
¾ to 10-4 Bleached Shirting and Sheeting;
French and Irish Linen Drilling;
Bl'k and Col'd Silks;
Bonnets and Bonnet Ribbon;
Bolting Cloths, No. 3 to 10;
Joseph Repka's Cottonades;
Col'd Grenadines and Bareges;
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, assorted;
Blay Linens, ¾ to 4-4, very cheap;

With many other articles, all of which having been purchased by the package at the lowest rates, will be offered at the lowest prices, by wholesale or retail, for Cash, or on time to Punctual Customers.

March 27, 1856. 91-tf

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL.

THE 7th Session of this School will commence on Tuesday the 8th day of January next, under the supervision of the Rev. Geo. B. Scott, M. A., of the University of Edinburgh, (Scotland,) Principal, assisted by Mrs. Scott in the Primary Department.

Mr. and Mrs. Scott have both made Teaching the business of their lives: and from the experience which the Trustees have had, during the past year, of their zeal, fidelity, and success, in the discharge of the duties of their profession, they confidently recommend them to Parents and Guardians, as pre-eminently qualified by temper, talents, and acquirements for the instruction of students, in all the branches of an English, Scientific, Classical, and Commercial Education.

The Trustees respectfully invite the public to a personal examination of the system pursued in the School.

Terms—$8, $12, and $20, per Session of five months, (French included in the 3d grade without extra charge.)

Board can be had with the undersigned in the Boarding house belonging to the School or in private families at $8, per month.

One half fees and Board invariably paid in advance.

D. C. McINTYRE, Sec'y.

Laurinburgh, Richmond Co., N. C., } 13tf
Dec. 12, 1855. }

VALUABLE NEGROES FOR SALE.

A NEGRO Woman aged about thirty or thirty-five years, good house servant, cook, washer and ironer, honest and industrious.

A Girl aged about nine, and a boy about four years —children of the woman.

Persons in want of this species of property will do well to call on the undersigned at his Law Office on Anderson Street, when further particulars will be given.

BARTH'W FULLER.

April 29. 500-tf

DEEP RIVER COAL.

BITUMINOUS COAL of the best quality can be had at the works at Egypt, at a reasonable price by the Ton

WM. McCLANE,
Mining Engineer.

May 21, 1856. 6-tf

Fire Insurance.

THE ÆTNA Insurance Company of Hartford, having paid the tax imposed by the Revenue Law of the late Legislature, will continue its Agency in Fayetteville, under the management of the undersigned, who is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation about 30 years. Its capital is **$300,000.** The Hon. Thos. K. Brace was its first President, and he still holds that office; and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

CARTHAGE INSTITUTE.

SCHOOL will be resumed in this Institution the FIRST MONDAY in JULY. Terms as heretofore.

The Principal takes pleasure in announcing to the public that CLEMENT DOWD, a member of the recent graduating class at the University, will hereafter be associated with him in the School. Mr. Dowd is an experienced teacher, having been successfully engaged in that business before joining College. We therefore hope by our combined efforts to merit a continuance of the same liberal patronage which the School has hitherto received.

A. R. BLACK, Principal.

Carthage, June 21, 1856. 15*-4t

Town papers 3t.

MOUNT VERNON SEMINARY.

THIS Institution, located in Chatham county, 18 miles south west of Pittsborough, at the celebrated Mineral Spring, and within 2 miles of the Plank Road leading from Fayetteville towards Graham, will open its Third session on the second Monday in July next. There are two departments, Male and Female, (though separate from each other in their locality,) each of which is furnished with a Corps of competent Teachers, affording pupils facilities to prepare to enter any College, or at their option, to finish their contemplated course of education in the Institution.

Male Department.
E. P. JONES, Principal.
———, Assistant.

Female Department.
Miss V. C. ROYSTER, Principal.
Miss E. Poe, Assistant.
Mrs. A. R. Jones, Music Teacher.

Terms per Session.

Spelling	$5 00
Common English Branches	8 00
Higher "	12 00
Latin and Greek	15 00
Music, (with use of Inst.)	20 00
French, and Drawing, each	5 00
Board, with washing, fuel and lights, per month, not exceeding, perhaps under	8 00

T. S. YARBOROUGH, Cor. Sec.

N. B. Pupils can enter at any time, but it is important that they be present at the opening of the Session.

June 20, 1856. 15*6

Montgomery Male Academy.

R. A. CHAMBERS, TEACHER

THE SIXTH Session of this Institution will commence the FIRST MONDAY in JULY, 1856. Conditions as heretofore.

Tuition: $8, $12 and $16 per Session.
Board, fuel and washing $7 per month.
Pekin, Montgomery, June 14, 1856. 14*6t

BEAVER DAM ACADEMY.

THE next Session of this flourishing School will begin on Monday the 14th of July.

Its location is high, healthy, and pleasant, in an intelligent and moral neighborhood, and sufficiently far removed from the vices and extravagances of towns and villages. Excellent board can be had in any of the neighboring families at $6 per month. In connection with the former able teacher, ROBERT JOHNSON, the Trustees have secured, for the present Session, the services of DANIEL W. JOHNSON, a graduate of the University of North Carolina. They, therefore, can assure all of able and thorough instruction in ALL and any of the branches usually taught.

For further information address the Trustees or either of the Teachers, Adamsville, Marlboro', S. C.

JNO. FLETCHER,
L. L. McLAURIN,
N. G. GIBSON,
Trustees.

June 1856. 17*4t

New Spring Goods!

McARN & LILLY

ARE NOW Receiving at their Old Stand at **FLORAL COLLEGE,** the largest stock of

DRY GOODS

Ever offered in this part of the country. Their Stock of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
Mantillas, Embroideries,
RIBBONS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, BONNETS, &c.,

will be found handsome and attractive. For Gentlemen they have a very large assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,
HATS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

and a large assortment of Goods in pieces. Also a nice assortment of

CROCKERY, Cigars, Snuff, Tobacco, Pickles, Preserves, &c.

All of which they intend to sell CHEAP FOR CASH, or on time to prompt paying customers. All persons in want of handsome Goods will do well by giving them a call, as they are confident their Stock has been as well selected as any which can be found in the neighboring towns.

April 3. 93*tf

P. S. All persons indebted to us previous to 1st January, are requested to call and settle.

Leather Belting or Bands,

At Thomasville Depot, Davidson, N. C.,

MANUFACTURED by the subscriber, either single or double, made from the best Northern Belt Leather, stretched piece by piece by improved machinery, cemented and copper riveted, at New York prices.

CHAS. M. LINES,
Thomasville, Davidson County, N. C.

☞ All orders promptly attended to, and Belts forwarded according to directions. ☜ The above Belts for sale by W. H. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.

Dec. 31, 1855. 65*tf

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 17th inst., a negro man, REUBEN, black, twenty-seven years of age, five feet nine inches in height, weighs one hundred and sixty-five pounds, has, when not embarrassed, a bold, plausible address, a good face, and a receding forehead, between one of his great and next toes a scar, the cut of an axe, which causes the big toe to point across the foot towards the outside. No other notable marks recollected. Reuben was brought up in Robeson County in this State, had a wife there,—owner not known,—was bought when sold from Robeson by Messrs. Leighton & Sherman, of Georgetown, S. C., and by me of Z. B. Oakes, a broker in Charleston, on the 5th day of June last, and brought to this county, where he labored and behaved well up to the time of his disappearance. He is well acquainted about Fayetteville, having drove a wagon from Robeson to that place.

I will give the above reward of $25 for his apprehension and confinement in any jail, as soon as I get him, and not grumble.

JOSEPH A. WEATHERLY.

Greensboro', Oct., 1855. 46*tf

BELMONT SELECT SCHOOL.

R. H. GRAVES, PRINCIPAL.

THE next Session of this School will commence on the 17th of JULY.

Terms, $75 per session of 20 weeks, payable in advance. The number of pupils limited.

Circulars containing other particulars may be had by application to the Principal at Brownsville P. O., Granville county, N. C.

June 16, 1856. 15*4t

FAYETTEVILLE AND WARSAW STAGE LINE.

PASSENGERS going North can buy through tickets at the Fayetteville Hotel and at the Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Office at Weldon—fare through, Seven Dollars. Passengers going North can have their baggage put aboard the cars and checked without any trouble. The Stage arrives at Warsaw at 1 o'clock, A. M. The cars going North leave Warsaw at 8½ A. M., which leaves the passengers seven hours and a half to rest.

Passengers going North will find this as quick as any route, and will have more time to rest. The Fayetteville & Warsaw Plank Road is finished as far as Clinton which adds a great deal of comfort to passengers. They will find as good stock, as comfortable coaches, and as sober and accommodating drivers as any in the State. N. FREDERICK, Contractor.

J. H. ROBERTS & CO., Agents Fayetteville.
JOHN CAMPBELL, Agent Weldon.

June 6. 11*6

2,800 *ACRES*
Of Valuable Land For Sale.

THE Subscriber having determined to remove South, offers for Sale, his VALUABLE PLANTATION containing 2,800 Acres, lying in the fork of Cape Fear and Lower Little Rivers; and formerly owned by Rev. David S. Williams.

550 Acres of said tract of Land are cleared and in a high state of cultivation; and is believed to be surpassed by none in this portion of the State, either for the production of Cotton or Grain.

A large part of the uncleared Land is heavily timbered with Red and White Oak, convenient to Cape Fear River; and affords excellent winter and summer range for hogs or cattle.

There are on the place two very desirable residences, with fine dwellings and all necessary out-houses, in good condition; and the location is as healthy and the water as fine as the country affords; and "last but not least" one of the most pleasant and desirable neighborhoods any where to be found.

The subscriber is aware that but little credit is due to newspaper puffs generally, but he will guarantee to sell the above named lands, cheaper than such quality can be bought in this section of country.

Terms will be made easy to accommodate purchasers, and propositions to divide will be considered.

A. S. McKAY.

Averasboro', N. C., April 2. 90-8tf

Wagon Making and Blacksmithing.

THE Subscriber, having rented the premises lately occupied by A. E. Giersh, in the rear of Messrs. Stedman & Horne, begs respectfully to offer his services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding neighborhood, and will insure his friends that any work intrusted to him will be executed in a manner to insure patronage, as he is determined to use no Timber but such as is thoroughly seasoned and of good quality.

Wagons of all sizes, Carts, and Drays, made or repaired.

Particular attention paid to **Horseshoeing** and BLACKSMITH WORK generally.

WILLIAM WEMYSS.

Feb'y 4, 1856. 75*3

VALUABLE LANDS for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his LANDS in Bladen county, on South River, containing **2300** acres,—300 acres of which is farming land, in a high state of cultivation. The remainder is pine land, with a Saw and Grist Mill on the best stream in the county.

The above Lands will be sold cheap if application is made soon. For further information address the subscriber at Gravelly Hill P. O., Bladen county, N. C.

P. L. ANDERS.

March 19, 1856. 89*tf

BANK OF WILMINGTON,
June 11th, 1856.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to the Stock of this Bank, made during the present month of June, will be entitled to a full participation in the next dividend. Those made after this month, will be entitled to interest, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, from the time they are made till the next dividend. By order of the Board.

S. JEWETT, Cash'r.

12-8t1A June 11,

SOUTH LOWELL ACADEMY
AND
Medical School,
ORANGE COUNTY, N. C.

REV. J. P. BAGBY, A. E., PRINCIPAL.
MR. JOSEPH H. SPEED, A. E., Associate.
MR. A. C. BAGBY, Assistant
MR. EDWARD M. SCOTT, M. D., Principal of the Medical School.

THE Fall Session of the Male Academy will commence on the 10th day of JULY. The Corps of Instructers has been increased. The character of our School is so well known that extended comment is deemed unnecessary. Suffice it to remark that its locality compares favorably with any in the State, both in regard to health and morals. Both Trustees and Teachers feel it their duty to inculcate sound morality and correct general views of religion; yet at the same time they will take especial care that nothing is taught that is at all sectarian. While the Teachers propose going over the same ground usual in first class Academies, they deem it of much more importance that their instruction should be thorough than extensive. Every effort will be made to induce fondness for study, and to check vicious propensities.

TERMS:

Tuition in the English Department $12 50; and in the Classical $15 per Session.

A contingent fee of $1 is required of each student.

Good Board can be obtained, convenient to the Academy, at $7 50 per month.

The Associate Principal of our School is a native of North Carolina, and a graduate of Hampden Sydney College, Va. The Principal is a native of Virginia, and a graduate of Randolph Macon College. His brother, the Assistant, comes highly recommended, from the Junior Class of R. M. College.

The Medical School will commence on the 15th of July. The mode of instruction will be by lectures, examinations, and medical conversations. Each student will be required, at such times as may be designated by the Principal, to write essays in the various branches of medicine, and will be practised in applying bandages for fractures, &c., and in the use of surgical instruments.

Dr. Scott will exhibit and explain the various kinds of surgical instruments, and also apparatus for the adjustment of fractures and dislocations, and, as occasion requires, drawings and charts for illustrations in Anatomy and in the Practice of Medicine.

In winter an opportunity will be given for exercise in Practical Anatomy. Instead of speaking more fully of our Medical School, we append a notice of it, by Dr. Richard Blacknall, whose well known character as a physician, enables him to appreciate the importance of such facilities for medical instruction as we propose to offer. Proper moral deportment will, of course, be expected of gentlemen who attend the Medical School.

TERMS:

The usual rates fixed by the Medical Profession—$100 per annum.

Rates of Board as above stated.

Rev. JOHN A. McMANNEN, Chairman.
Rev. H. ARNOLD,
Mr. JOHN B. LEATHERS,
Mr. WMS. HARRIS,

Col. D. C. PARISH, Sec'y.

N. B.—I take pleasure in recommending Doctor Scott's Medical Class to young men who may wish to read Medicine.

Dr. Scott is a native of Orange Co., N. C. He has been for several years Demonstrator in the National Medical College, D. C., where, of course, he had all the advantages of becoming eminently qualified for taking charge of a medical class.

Dr. Scott's class, on account of the opportunities afforded by him for exercises in practical Anatomy, will be in advance of those who take the ordinary course before attending lectures for graduation, as the Anatomy of the soft parts, or Practical Anatomy, is generally neglected.

RICHARD BLACKNALL, M. D.

June 9, 1856. 13*2m

Pleasant Hill Male Academy

SITUATED in a neighborhood of health and [illegible] in the South West corner of Alamance [illegible] near P. C. Smith's Store, and surrounded [illegible] things necessary to make it a comfortable and [illegible] situation, will commence its Fall Session on [illegible] the 21st of JULY, 1856, under the care of [illegible] Principal, who hopes that the success of the [illegible] sufficient recommendation without saying [illegible] from me.

Young men wishing to prepare for College, or teaching, or practical business, can here be accommodated on very reasonable terms.

Strict attention to morality is enjoined.

Board can be had without any difficulty [illegible] Academy for not more than $8 per month.

Terms of Tuition:

For the Primary Department, per session, $[illegible]
English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic, [illegible]
Higher Branches of Mathematics and Languages, [illegible]

No deduction made for less than a week. It is desirable that payment be made half in advance.

J. W. SHIVE.

June 6. 11-3

P. S. The Board of Education who constitute the Trustees of the Pleasant Hill Academy, viz: Maj. Wm. Patterson, P. C. Smith, Esq., Dr. R. A. Sellars, Rev. Shubel Evans, Dr. Wm. A. [illegible] authorized to say that good, decent and [illegible] Board, including lights and washing, can be [illegible] venient to the Institution at Six Dollars [illegible] In some instances it has been for less.

Tuition for Primary English Branches, $8 [illegible] Session. Arithmetic with the lower Branches [illegible] $10 per Session. Higher Mathematics and Languages, $12 50.

WM. PATTERSON, Cl'k.

WANTED.

A YOUNG Man who has been accustomed to [illegible] would like to get a situation in that capacity [illegible] the approaching Fall and Winter. Apply to [illegible] King, Manchester P. O., Cumberland.

June 25. 17-3t

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY!

Profitable & Honorable Employment.

THE subscriber is desirous of [illegible] in each county and town of the Union, [illegible] from $5 to $10 only will be required, and [illegible] an efficient, energetic man can make from [illegible] dollars per day, some of the Agents [illegible] that sum. Every information will be [illegible] ing, with a stamp to pay return letter.

WM. A. SMITH,
Box 1228 Philadelphia, Pa.

June 25. 17-3t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1856.

Joseph P. Smith vs. John B. Gould.
Original Attachment Levied on Land.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant has removed beyond the limits of the State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a new-paper published in the town of Fayetteville, for six weeks successively, requiring the said John B. Gould to be and appear at the next Term of this Court to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in July next, then and there to replevy or plead, or judgment final will be rendered against him and the property levied on condemned to be sold for the plaintiff's debt.

Witness, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Wadesborough, the second Monday in April, A. D. 1856, and in the 80th year of American Independence.

J. WHITE, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1856.

In the matter of Benjamin I. Dunlap, [illegible] executors therein named, propounding [illegible] paper writing, purporting to be the last [illegible] testament of Jeremiah Ingram, dec'd.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Thomas Ingram, Samuel B. Ingram, Martin Myers and wife Winny, some of the heirs at law next of kin of said Jeremiah Ingram are not [illegible] of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said non-residents to be and appear at next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Anson at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in July next, to see proceedings had in the premises.

Witness, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Wadesborough, the second Monday in April, A. D. 1856. J. WHITE, Clerk.

14-6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Equity, March Term, 1856.

Joseph E. Capel and Thomas C. Capel,
vs.
Lemuel Capel, Robinson Capel, Charles N. Capel, Kirby Henry and Harriet his wife, Solomon Harris and Margaret his wife, William Kirby and Mary Ann his wife.

Petition for sale of Real Estate.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Lem'l Capel, Robinson Capel, Chas. N. Capel, Kirby Henry and Harriet his wife, Solomon Harris and Margaret his wife, William Kirby and Mary Ann his wife are non residents of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for said absent defendants to be and appear before the Honorable the Judge at our next Superior Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Anson at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 24 Monday in September next, then and there to answer, plead, or demur to complainants bill, or judgment will be rendered against him and the property levied on condemned to be sold for the plaintiff's debt.

Witness, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Wadesborough, the second Monday in March, A. D. 1856, and in the 80th year of American Independence.

J. WHITE, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1856.

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IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant has removed beyond the limits of the State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a new-paper published in the town of Fayetteville, for six weeks successively, requiring the said John B. Gould to be and appear at the next Term of this Court to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in July next, then and there to replevy or plead, or judgment final will be rendered against him and the property levied on condemned to be sold for the plaintiff's debt.

Witness, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Wadesborough, the second Monday in April, A. D. 1856, and in the 80th year of American Independence.

J. WHITE, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

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IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Thomas Ingram, Samuel B. Ingram, Martin Myers and wife Winny, some of the heirs at law next of kin of said Jeremiah Ingram are not [illegible] of this State, it is therefore ordered,